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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Iran said not planning to nationalize industry

TEHRAN, June 10 (Agencies) — The head of Iran's central bank said the new government is not planning to nationalize industry, according to a report published Sunday.

At the same time, central bank head Mohammad Ali Molavi said the government's main goal is to move industry again, according to the report in the paper "Ayandegan".

The newspaper also quoted the minister of state in charge of the state and Budget Organization, Akbar Moinefar, as saying that the government "is not planning to nationalize foreign investments."

Central bank chief Molavi said a bill will guide the affairs of those whose private management were nationalized Friday.

Molavi said the council will be led by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and will eventually elect managers for all banks.

Iran's Budget Organization (Moinefar) said the nationalization of banks was not a sudden decision, but had been planned in advance.

"People should now be pleased the banks are nationalized," he said. "Before this move, people had savings in these banks, dealing with a number of bank owners, but now, government selects the bank managers."

On Saturday night Moinefar assured foreign shareholders in 14 of the nationalized banks that their capital would not be confiscated. He said the authorities had decided to safeguard "the legitimate interests" of foreign shareholders in Iran's private banking systems. The value of these interests has been estimated by banking experts at \$100 million.

In the first detailed statement on how nationalization measures would affect foreign interests, Moinefar said: "The government does not intend to confiscate the capital of foreign shareholders. This capital will, after legal and financial investigations, be repaid."

The "Voice of the Islamic Republic" radio quoted Moinefar as saying that the nationalized banks would have to function according to Islamic principles.

But the governor of the central bank said this did not mean that interest charges on loans could be dropped.

Molavi, who Saturday began detailed studies of how the nationalization would work in practice, said: "Within the framework of the existing rules, we can neither lower interest rates nor eliminate them."

Iran's religious and revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has repeatedly demanded the abolition of interest charges, arguing that they violate Islam's ban on usury.

Khomeini and other religious leaders are considered to have been the moving spirit behind the nationalization move—the most revolutionary step taken so far in restructuring an economy shattered by months of revolution.

In a separate development, one official Pars news agency said Saturday Iranian air force planes violated Iranian air space with flights across a Kurdish-populated area of western Kermanshah province Friday.

Quoting a local government official, the agency said an Iraqi plane flew over the town of Faveh, about 20 kms from the border at 7 a.m. Two planes flew over the same area Friday evening.

It was the second accusation against Iraq of violating Iranian airspace in a week.

The Iranian government said last Tuesday it had protested to

Iraq about the alleged bombing of Iranian Kurdish villages in west Azerbaijan, north of Kermanshah.

Tension further south along the 1200 km Iranian-Iraqi border was reported Saturday by the governor of the Gulf port of Khorramshahr, Muhammad Reza Alavi said Iraqi border guards had opened fire on an Iranian patrol in an incident last Thursday night.

Khorramshahr officials also reported that two Iraqi MiGs flew up and down the border for several minutes Saturday on what appeared to be a reconnaissance flight.

Iranian reports of tension on the border follow fighting in Khorramshahr earlier this month between Iranian Arabs and Persian militias. Iranian officials have accused Iraqis of smuggling arms to the autonomy-seeking Arabs and the Iraqi government of moving troops up to the frontier.

New 'substantial' U.S. energy package unveiled today

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — A new package of U.S. energy legislation, boasting support from Democratic and Republican congressional leaders, will be unveiled early this week, the chairman of the Senate Energy Committee said Saturday.

Sen. Henry Jackson, chief sponsor of the legislation, said the package, which he termed "substantial," will contain incentives designed to boost U.S. supplies of oil and synthetic fuels, such as those derived from coal.

"It's an effort to marshal our resources to meet our energy needs," the Washington Democrat said, adding he would disclose the proposals Monday.

Although the senator declined to give details about the plan, an aide said the proposals will seek to increase domestic production of oil, natural gas, coal-related fuels and solar energy through new incentives administered by the U.S. Energy Department.

The aide said the package will propose both short- and long-term responses to the nation's energy shortage.

Jackson's proposals apparently result from a White House meeting Wednesday between President Carter and congressional energy leaders in which Carter pledged to join forces with Congress in assembling a major new energy package.

Participants at the meeting said the package would contain new government subsidies for coal-derived fuels and legislation expediting the building of new pipelines.

The measures would also stress production rather than conservation, the participants said. Many of Carter's past proposals to spur conservation have been rejected by Congress.

Blockade Gush Emunim site

Israeli peace activists protest settlers

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank, June 10 (Agencies) — Israeli peace crusaders blockaded a hilltop on the West Bank Sunday to prevent Jewish ultra-nationalists building a settlement on confiscated Palestinian land.

Several hundred members of the "Peace Now" movement blocked a road leading to the hilltop where settlers took over private Palestinian fields last Thursday.

But the protesters agreed to leave after Defense Minister Ezer Weizman who had opposed the cabinet decision to set up the settlement, convinced them this was now irrevocable.

He asked them to avoid clashes with the fanatical Gush Emunim bloc which had set up the settlement on the site known as Alon Morei.

The new settlement, established at a time of delicate negotiations on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, raised a storm of controversy inside Israel and abroad.

One of the settlers' leaders, Ben

Katzover, complained that delays caused by the protesters might permit Palestinians to take out a court injunction against the settlement.

The "Peace Now" movement sprang into being early last year to campaign against what its members regarded as the inflexible policies of Prime Minister Menachem Begin in the peace treaty negotiations with Egypt.

The movement faded from view after the treaty was signed last March, but jumped back into action over the settlement controversy.

The Gush Emunim settlers contend that the West Bank is "God-

given" to Israel. Begin subscribes to this view and has repeatedly promised that the area will never be allowed back under full Palestinian control.

Katzover said: "We are occupying the land of Israel slowly. We are in high spirits and we have started to renew Jewish ties with an area from which we have been cut off for 2,000 years."

"Peace Now" leader Tseli Reshef condemned the confiscation of the 80-hectare (200-acre) site as illegal. He said the access road carved out by the settlers cut through agricultural land not even covered by the requisition order.

In the three days since Israeli

occupation forces issued the requisition order, the settlers have set up 40 tents and three prefabricated houses.

A leader of the Jewish Agency settlement department, Mattitahu Drobless, told a radio interviewer that about 70 families would move into Alon Morei in the next two months.

In Nablus, groups of Palestinians demonstrated and burned tyres.

Local leaders called a general strike and for several hours all shops and businesses in the town remained closed.



NEW SETTLEMENT: Members of the Gush Emunim bloc at the new West Bank settlement of Alon Morei.

Egypt tells Yadin of displeasure over new West Bank settlement

CAIRO, June 10 (R) — Israeli Deputy Premier Yigal Yadin arrived here on a six-day visit Sunday and was immediately told of Egypt's displeasure over the establishment of a new Jewish settlement on the West Bank.

He held talks with Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali who said Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands were an obstacle to the Middle East peace process, according to foreign ministry sources.

Ghali said the settlements violated international law, United Nations resolutions and the spirit of the Camp David accords which led to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and talks on Palestinian autonomy due to take place in Alexandria Monday.

The sources said Yadin had shown understanding of the points raised by Ghali. They did not elaborate.

Yadin, who voted against the latest Jewish settlement near Nablus on the West Bank, said before leaving Tel Aviv Sunday: "There is no question about it, we have the right to settle."

The sources said Ghali also discussed measures which Egypt deemed desirable to allow the Palestinians to take part in future negotiations on their autonomy. Current talks are between Egypt, Israel and the U.S.

The measures included the release of detainees, freedom of political action and an end to Israel's requisition of private land in the West Bank and Gaza.

The sources said Yadin promised to consider these measures with Israeli officials.

They said that Ghali and Yadin also discussed the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, which have agreed to allow

free travel by sea and air between them.

Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin came in for strong criticism Sunday from the "New York Times."

"There can be only one reasonable explanation for the daily Israeli provocations of the West Bank Palestinians," the "Times" said in an editorial. "It must be dawning on Prime Minister Begin that his peace treaty with Egypt gave the Palestinians far more than he intended."

"Only the fear of a ghastly mistake could cause an Israeli leader to want to validate the worst Arab charges against him."

The election is required under the Common Market's founding Treaty of Rome but its requirement that all nine states use the

the U.N. and appeals to the nonaligned nations not to extend recognition to these accords."

The declaration blamed U.S. policy for "playing an important role in aggravating the situation in the Middle East."

It condemned "the policies the United States seeks to impose on the region to the detriment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the total liberation of occupied Arab and Palestinian territories."

Referring to "attempts and endeavors by the U.S. to liquidate the Palestinian issue," the declaration said partial solutions would not lead to a just settlement.

The bureau also stressed the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization "to reject all forms of settlements, projects and solutions aiming at the liquidation of the Palestinian question and denying the natural rights of the Palestinian people."

Israel was condemned for intensifying its policy of "annexing Arab and Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and establishing para-military Zionist settlements."

The Middle East and the Palestinian issues covered several pages of the political declaration. But there were only three paragraphs on the situation in Indochina, though the conference, devoted almost as much time to the issue of Cambodian representation.

The ousted Pol Pot government retained the Cambodian seat, despite opposition from Vietnam, which supports the Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh.

That issue, too, was unresolved in Colombo and passed on to the Havana summit.

The bureau said it "noted with grave concern rising tensions and

Second stage of vote on EEC parliament held

BRUSSELS, June 10 (Agencies) — The first elections to the Common Market's European Parliament Sunday revealed a marked difference in interest among the nine member states.

While only 30.5 per cent of Britons went to the polls on Thursday, early figures in Italy suggested the turnout Sunday might be higher than in the national election a week ago.

Voting also took place Sunday in Belgium, Luxembourg, France and West Germany.

A 60 per cent turnout was expected among West Germany's 42 million voters.

Luxembourg's 211,000 voters were also electing a new chamber of deputies. Liberal Prime Minister Gaston Thorn and Social Christian challenger Pierre Werner were candidates in both polls.

Britons, Danes Dutch and Irish voted Thursday for their shares of the 410 seats in the assembly.

The highest turnout in that first round was in the Netherlands where 58 per cent voted.

Early predictions suggest that center-right Christian Democratic and Conservative parties will predominate in the new parliament when it starts work on July 17 in the French city of Strasbourg.

It will replace the old 198-seat assembly whose members were sent by national parliaments.

Counting of votes in most of the nine countries was starting at 2000 GMT Sunday night, after the last polling station, in Italy, is closed. The Netherlands will not begin the count until Monday.

The election is required under the Common Market's founding Treaty of Rome but its requirement that all nine states use the

conflicts that have occurred recently in Southeast Asia which jeopardize peace and stability in the region."

It expressed the hope "that the earnest aspirations of the countries of the region for peace and stability would be realized on the basis of the nonaligned principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force and non-aggression."

The bureau hoped countries in the region "would continue consultations on the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia."

Other main points of the declaration were:

Southern Africa: The bureau expressed serious concern over reported moves by the British government and the U.S. Senate on recognition of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and the unilateral lifting of sanctions. It called on all states not to recognize the "Smith-Muzorewa regime" and condemned apartheid and South Africa's establishment of "a fraudulent and illegal national assembly in Namibia."

Indian Ocean: The bureau called on the U.S. and the Soviet Union to resume talks on the demilitarization of the ocean. It deplored the reported decision by the U.S. to establish a fifth fleet and the strengthening of existing military bases such as Diego Garcia. It noted with deep concern the deployment of U.S. naval units in the Arabian Sea.

Latin America: The bureau condemned what it described as the blockade of Cuba by the U.S. and called for its lifting and supported Cuba's right for full compensation.

Sadat party sweeps elections

CAIRO, June 10 (R) — President Anwar Sadat's ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) has won a landslide victory in the opening round of the first multi-party general elections held in Egypt in 27 years.

The party is expected to consolidate its lead when run-off elections are held next Thursday in the constituencies where none of the candidates has managed to obtain an absolute majority.

At stake are 382 seats and the NDP has won 172 out of the 196 seats officially announced so far. Each constituency has to elect two members.

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Share issue to favor small investor

RIYADH, June 9 (SPA) — A share issue for a semi-state shipping company has been so massively oversubscribed that it is being rescheduled to favor the small investor.

The issue, for the Saudi National Maritime Transport Company, was oversubscribed by more than 500,000 shares when the offer closed on May 27.

Of the company's 5 million shares, 45 per cent or 2,250,000 were offered for public subscription. Applications for 2,774,215 shares from 13,167 investors had been received by the closing date.

Deputy Finance and National Economy Minister Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, who is chairman of the new company, announced Sunday what he termed "an equitable allocation among applicants." Under the formula, those who requested up to 500 shares will receive the full amount; applicants for up to 1,000 shares will receive 75 per cent and applicants for more than 1,001 will get 50 per cent of their request.

A public statement will be issued shortly to enable the company to return excess funds to investors.

Grooms must cough up in south

JEDDAH, June 10 — When a young man proposed to a girl in Abha, her father demanded as bride price a plot of land but stipulated that it must straddle two main streets. According to "Al-Jazirah" Sunday, the boy had to cough up. The paper said cash bride prices of SR 80,000 were now common in the south.

Kingdom gives \$ 5m to Lebanon

RIYADH, June 10 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia has donated \$5 million to the Lebanese government to assist it against Israeli assaults in the south.

Aba Al-Khail flies to London

RIYADH, June 10 (SPA) — Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, minister of finance and national economy left Riyadh for London Sunday to attend meetings on the world monetary situation and chair board meetings of the Saudi International Bank.

Korean oil minister arrives

JEDDAH, June 10 (SPA) — Chang Yie-joon, South Korea's minister of energy and minerals arrived Sunday for talks with Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, and other officials on increased crude supplies for Korea.

Miteb attends housing meeting

JEDDAH, June 10 (SPA) — Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Miteb left here for Rabat Sunday at the head of a delegation to the conference of Arab housing ministers which begins there Monday.



MINERAL : Saudi and Sudanese officials examine reports on drill tests on Red Sea floor minerals at a party on the American drilling ship Sidco 445 in Jeddah Saturday.

In wake of heists

Naif orders firms to tighten security

JEDDAH, June 10 — In a move to crack down on embezzlement and theft at foreign contracting companies in Saudi Arabia, Interior Minister Prince Naif has issued a new series of regulations for tighter payroll and cash security.

Maj. Gen. Ali Al-Mahouf, director general for police in the

Mecca Governorate, told "Al-Medina" Sunday that the regulations were issued after the SR6.5 million payroll heist at Philipp Holzmann, a leading West German contractor in Riyadh.

Last week, Jeddah Port Security officers arrested several persons after an attempted robbery at the Swedish company Arnska, which is carrying out extension work at the port. The officers discovered tools which they believe were used in an unsuccessful attempt to open the Arnska safe.

After the Holzmann theft earlier this year Prince Naif ordered the constitution of a committee to study ways to curb what appeared as an upsurge in theft at foreign companies.

The committee's proposals

Khaled orders fodder subsidy

RIYADH, June 10 (SPA) — State aid to stock breeders is to be replaced by a subsidy on fodder, King Khaled has ordered.

According to a statement Sunday by the Royal Cabinet, the decision was taken to bring livestock subsidies in line with those on other staples such as sugar and rice. The effect will be about equivalent, since fodder is the major expense in stockbreeding.

were approved by the minister and issued in as orders to security departments last month.

Under the order, company treasurers should preferably be Saudis and all bank deposits made under the signature of the company's local manager.

Every company must make a daily or weekly inventory of income and expenditure, and must not leave any extra funds in its safe after stocktaking, but deposit them in the bank.

Even in cases of extreme necessity, funds in company safes should not exceed SR 20,000. Combination numbers and duplicate keys must not be given to anyone other than the cashier.

If no Saudi can be found to act as cashier, the post should be filled by a bona fide resident alien working under company sponsorship. The company should retain his passport and secure him a residence permit to travel inside the Kingdom.

Company strong rooms must not be used for other purposes, must have steel door and steel lock and windows reinforced with steel bars. In addition, the company must install alarm devices and a direct link with police and hire a company guard.

As Ottawa apparently cools over scheme

Gaye urges Canada against embassy shift

By James Buchan

JEDDAH, June 10 — Representatives of Muslim countries in Jeddah have joined in urging Canada to reconsider its proposal to transfer its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem — amid evidence that Ottawa is having second thoughts about the scheme.

Dr. Ahmadou Karim Gaye, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, the annual meeting of foreign ministers of Muslim countries, Saturday urged the Canadian government to reconsider in the light of U.N. General Assembly and Security Council recommendations on the status of Jerusalem.

The proposal, which surfaced as a campaign pledge of new conservative Premier Joe Clark at last month's Canadian elections, was the subject of immediate condemnation by Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

After Clark's induction as Canadian premier last Monday, ambassadors of Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, called on

Canadian officials to express their anxiety at the proposal — which might lead to the acceptance of Jerusalem as capital of Israel.

Earlier, Saudi PTT Minister Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal is understood to have privately informed Canadian officials here of Saudi objections. Canadian business has its deepest involvement in the Middle East with the Saudi Ministry through Bell of Canada, which is to manage the automatic telephone expansion project, now under way in the Kingdom.

Last Thursday, Canadian External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald — apparently responding to the Arab diplomatic move — indicated that the embassy transfer would not be undertaken without consulting "with Arab and other countries" and had been given a comparatively low priority. The plan will not be presented to parliament until the new session, which is likely to start in late September or

early October.

"The point of view of every one will be taken into account," Canadian officials said in Jeddah Sunday. They also said that they had been in regular touch with Ottawa over the issue.

In the Islamic Conference statement, Secretary General Dr. Ahmadou Karim Gaye said that the Canadian decision "is a hostile act against the Muslim countries."

The secretary general recalled that U.N. General Assembly Recommendations No. 2253 and 2254 of July 4 and 14, 1976, had called on Israel to abstain from any act that altered the status of Jerusalem. He further mentioned the Security Council Resolutions No. 252 and 267 of May 12, 1968 and July 2, 1969 of the same purpose.

The 10th Islamic Conference, held last month in Fez, also warned countries about moving their embassies to Jerusalem, Dr. Gaye said.

Jerusalem, Palestinians still priority 10 years on

JEDDAH, June 9 (SPA) — Dr. Ahmadou Karim Gaye, secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, said Sunday that peace efforts in the Middle East will not succeed unless they have the approval of all parties to the dispute and unless they are based on the recognition of Palestinian national rights, and a just solution of the Jerusalem problem.

Rabat in 1969.

The burning of Jerusalem's Aqsa Mosque in 1969 was "the alarm for Muslims throughout the world to work together for the protection of the city's Muslim heritage," he said.

"Not only the creation but also the recognition of a Palestinian Arab state should be at the heart of any lasting peace in the area," Dr. Gaye said in a press conference for the 10th anniversary of the conference.

Support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination and the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty are the principles that guide the organization, he said.

The conference was founded on the diplomatic initiative of King Faisal and held its first summit in

Royal approval asked for youth fund in Riyadh

RIYADH, June 10 (SPA) — The establishment of a fund in Riyadh to promote youth activities in Muslim countries has been submitted to King Khaled, according to the secretariat general of the World Assembly of Muslim Youth.

The assembly, at meetings that opened here Saturday, also decided to hold youth camps this year in Mali, Cyprus and Bangladesh. According to Secretary General Ahmad Bahfzullah, they are designed to instruct young Muslims in "development on the basis of the Holy Koran and the Traditions."



LIST OF MODELS & PLATE NUMBERS OF ABANDONED CARS

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Jeddah Islamic Seaport announces the following descriptive list of abandoned vehicles in Port's areas:-

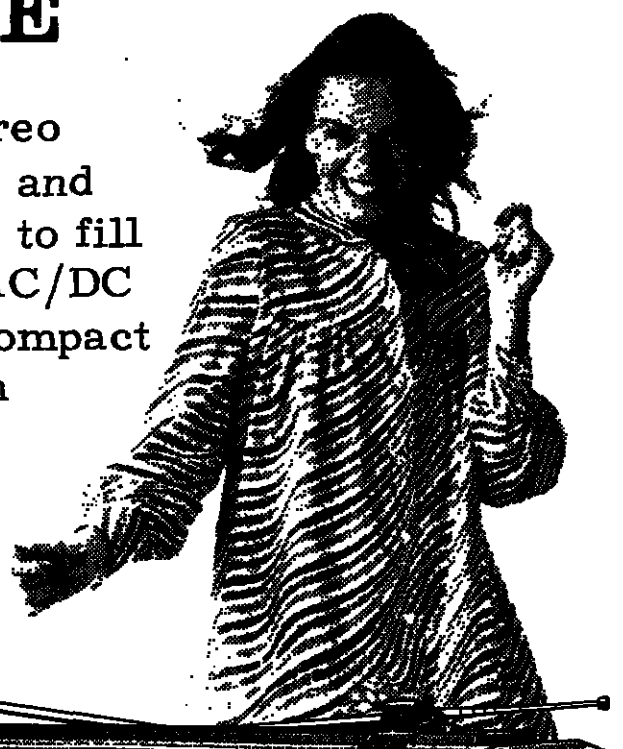
S.NO.	MODEL	PLATE NO	YEAR MADE	ORIGIN OF PLATE
1.	INTERNATIONAL	2881	1954	JEDDAH
2.	CHEVROLET	1437	1952	MECCA
3.	CHEVROLET	2354	1952	MECCA
4.	FORD	984	1952	MECCA
5.	CHEVROLET	5763	1952	JEDDAH
6.	INTERNATIONAL	4679	1952	DHAHRAN
7.	DODGE	704	1952	JEDDAH
8.	CHEVROLET	3112	1955	MECCA
9.	TWO REEFER TRUCKS	—	—	—

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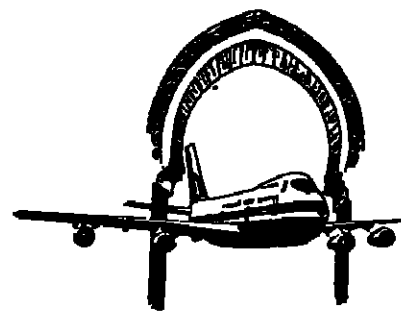
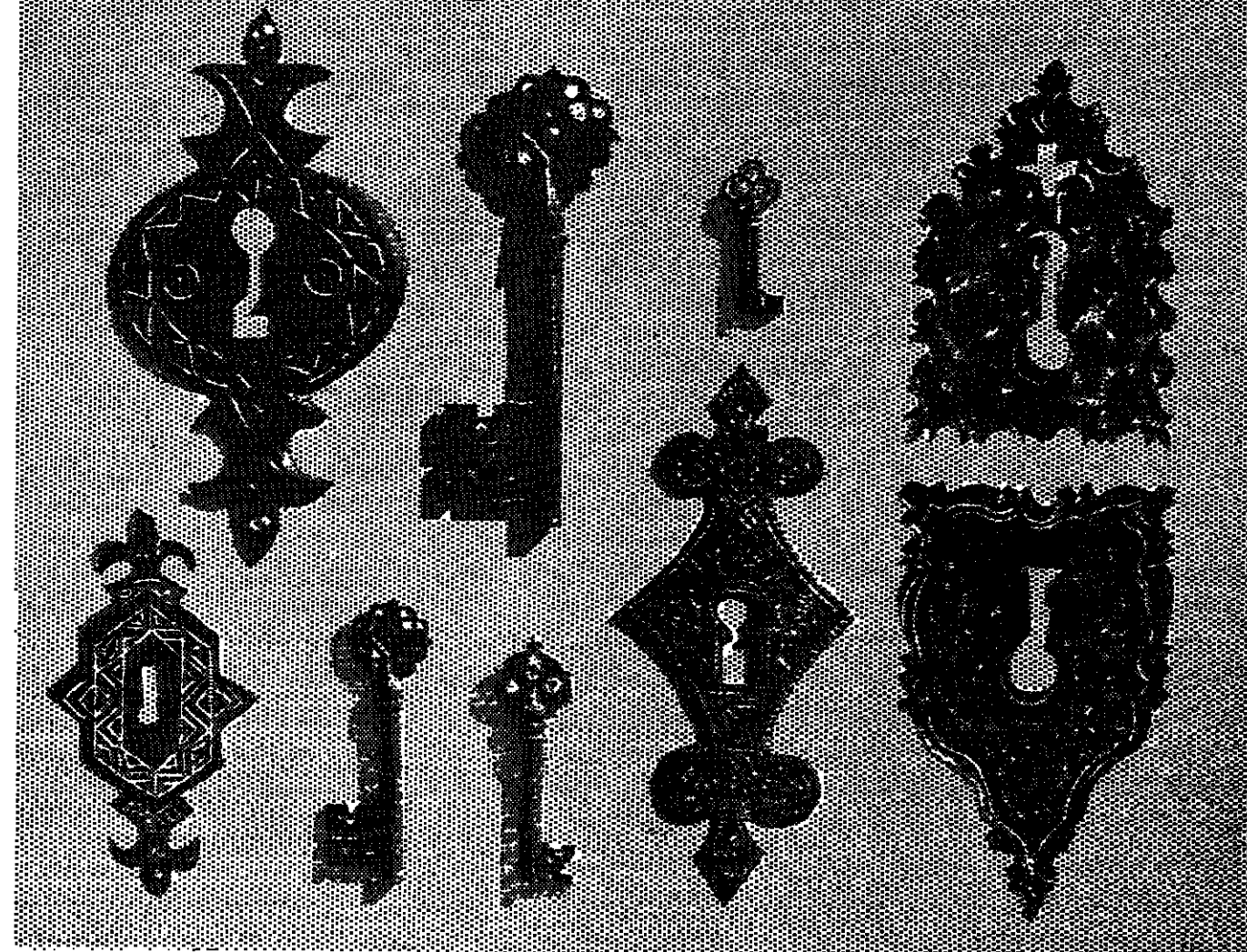
MECCA — JEDDAH — TAIF — MEDINA — RIYAD — DAMMAM

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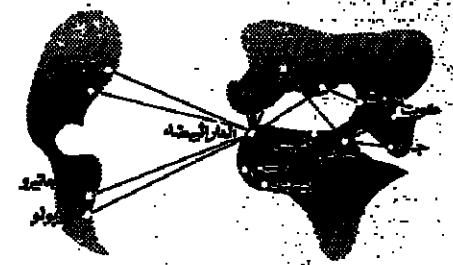
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Demonstrators in Qom call for release of Sadr

TEHRAN, June 10 (R) — Demonstrators marched through the streets of Qom, spiritual capital of Iran, on Friday to call for the release of Imam Musa Sadr, leader of Lebanon's Shiite Muslim sect, who disappeared nine months ago.

Some reports said that the demonstrators carried slogans denouncing Col. Muammar Qaddafi of Libya. Many Shiites claim that the imam disappeared while in Libya last August. The Libyans say that he disappeared after flying from Tripoli to Rome.

Riad Taha, president of the Lebanese Press Association, who visited Ayatollah Khomeini in Qom last week said that he also called on the Imam's elder brother Reda, who is a local mullah. Reda Sadr was convinced that the Imam was still alive, Taha said.

Taha, who also met Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi during a nine-day visit to Iran, said that the Ayatollah had given him a message to take back to Lebanon.

This expressed the Ayatollah's support "for the oppressed and deprived people, particularly in southern Lebanon, against Israel." Hundreds of thousands of the mainly Shiite inhabitants of South Lebanon have fled their homes in the past two years to escape bombardment and incursions by Israeli forces and their rightist militia allies.

In the meantime, about 400 Islamic militants, some of them armed, Sunday arrived at Tehran's Mehrabad airport and demanded a plane to take them to Libya.

Airport sources said the 400 said they wanted to fly to the Libyan capital to investigate the disappearance of Sadr.

The government ordered airport authorities not to allow them to board a plane because some were armed, the sources added.

They said most of the 400 left the airport but about 100, including half-a-dozen armed men and a number of mullahs still remained in the main departure lounge.

Algeria seen determined to face any Moroccan military action

ALGIERS, June 10 (Agencies)

The ambassadors of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council were summoned to the Algerian Foreign Ministry today to receive a "solemn warning" that Algeria intends to set by force of arms any Moroccan military action into Algerian territory, the official Algerian news agency announced.

Missoum Sbihi, secretary general of the Algerian Foreign Ministry told the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union that Algeria "is firmly determined to resist any violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and give notice that the

Moroccan authorities must bear the full responsibility for the inevitable consequences of a violation of Algeria's borders," the agency said.

King Hassan II of Morocco, in a message to President Jaafar Numeiri of the Sudan, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), said Thursday he has issued orders for Moroccan troops to pursue Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas to their Algerian bases whenever they attack Moroccan targets.

The message was conveyed by Moroccan Information Minister Abdul Wahid el-Gaziz who also briefed President Numeiri on King Hassan's contacts with Nigerian and Malian heads of state Oluksun Obasanjo and Moussa Traore.

The two West African leaders are members of a two-man subcommittee of an OAU ad hoc committee on the Western Sahara.

The ad hoc committee was formed by the African summit conference held in Khartoum last July to mediate between Morocco and Mauritania on the one hand and Algeria and the Polisario guerrillas on the other, to find a peaceful settlement to the problem of the Western Sahara, which was handed over by Spain to Morocco and Mauritania.

The subcommittee was entrusted to contact the parties concerned to bridge differing attitudes over the Sahara.



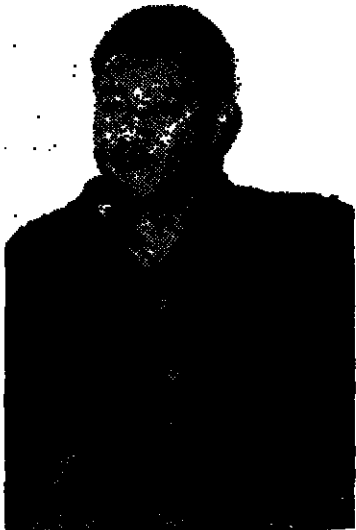
Imam Sadr



Ayatollah Khomeini



King Hassan



President Numeiri

Ecevit said seeking U.S. \$1b aid a year to salvage economy

NEW YORK, June 10 (Agencies) — Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit is seeking U.S. aid estimated at \$1 billion a year to revive his country's economy and enable it to play a full role in NATO, "The New York Times" reported Sunday.

In an interview given to the newspaper in Ankara, Ecevit said that as well as grant aid and credits, Turkey wanted the United States to take part in joint ventures to help his country develop its own defense industry.

"We should cooperate also in defense industries. Turkey has been left outside the co-production schemes of NATO," Ecevit said, adding his country was entitled to participate in such joint ventures.

He did not specify how much aid Turkey was seeking, but the "Times" said the U.S. Embassy in Ankara has valued the military equipment alone at \$2.5 to 3.5 billion.

American officials said that if added to the requested economic assistance, the total package would reach \$1 billion a year, the "Times" said. It quoted the officials as saying Ecevit wanted a five-year aid commitment.

On other points in the "Times" interview, Ecevit: — Strongly favored the new U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II);

— Expected to sign an agreement next month with the International Monetary Fund on changes Turkey must make in its economy in exchange for \$1.45 billion in credits from major industrial countries and the World Bank;

— Doubtful the ultimate value of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as "relations between the Arab countries and the West have become more complex as a result";

— Repeated Turkey's opposition to allowing Greece re-enter NATO on the same terms under which it left in 1974;

— Expressed cautious hope for the upcoming talks between Greek and Turkish-Cypriot leaders, but warned they could be endangered if Greek Cypriots tried to involve outside parties.

In a separate development in Tehran, Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Oktem conferred separately Sunday with Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi.

There was no official announcement after the meeting.

Oktem, who is in Tehran for a four-day visit stated on arrival Saturday his talks would cover regional and international affairs and means of achieving closer cooperation between the two neighboring states.

Turkey and Iran were both members of the Central Treaty Organization Military Alliance (Cento) before the overthrow of the Shah of Iran last February.

Iran's new revolutionary government withdrew from the alliance, opting to follow a nonaligned policy, whereas Turkey continues to be a member of NATO.

Indian-Pakistani clashes reported at Poonch border

NEW DELHI, June 10 (AP) —

Indian and Pakistani troops briefly exchanged fire last Wednesday across the Poonch border in the disputed Jammu and Kashmir state, the United News of India (UNI) reported Saturday, quoting Indian officials.

UNI said no one was injured from the Indian side, and that casualties on the other side were not known.

One-third of the area of the northern state is controlled by Pakistan.

The exchange took place when Indian armed units tried to drive out Pakistani troops who had crossed the border to steal crops of Indian farmers, UNI quoted the sources as saying.

Shah said leaving Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 10 (R) — The exiled Shah of Iran was due to leave the Bahamas early Sunday for an undisclosed destination, official sources said Saturday.

A spokesman for the exiled monarch would not comment on reports that the Shah, Empress Farah and their four children would go on a chartered Boeing 707 to Acapulco, Mexico.

The Shah has been granted a tourist visa to visit Mexico and his sister owns a palatial mansion in Acapulco.

The Shah's two younger children are staying with former United States Ambassador Walter Annenberg in Palm Springs, California.

The Shah arrived in the Bahamas on March 30 from Morocco after leaving Iran in mid-January. His residence on Paradise Island is surrounded by barbed wire and up to 50 armed guards and Bahamian policemen.

Iraq to form consultative council

BAGHDAD, June 10 (R) — Iraq has decided to form a conservative council to advise the state on legal matters.

The Iraq News Agency Saturday said the decision was taken by the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) ruling in the country.

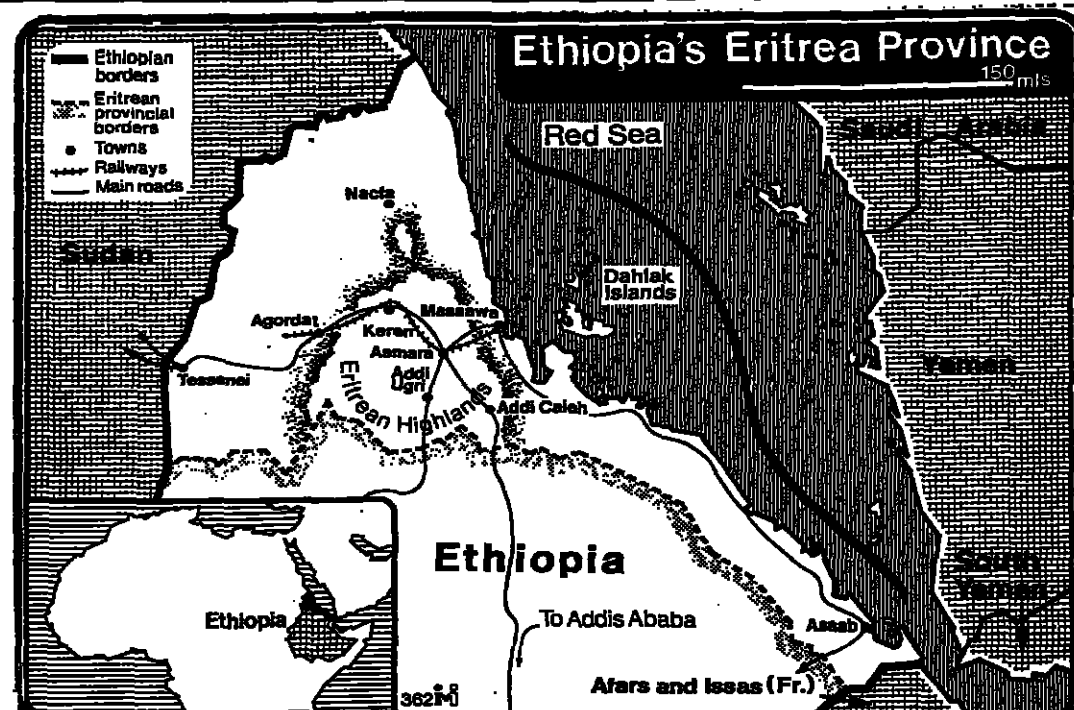
It added that the new council, to be made up of a chairman, two vice-chairmen and a number of assistants, would replace a legal department set up over 50 years ago.

Palestinian team arrives in Baghdad

BAGHDAD, June 10 (R) — A Palestinian delegation led by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), member of the PLO's executive committee arrived in Baghdad Sunday for a few days' visit to Iraq.

The Iraq News Agency quoted Khalaf as saying the delegation would attend meetings of a coordination committee between the ruling Arab Baath Party and PLO movement here Sunday.

He said his delegation would also discuss latest developments in the Middle East "especially the Israeli aggression against South Lebanon."



Two Eritrea guerrilla factions to pool resources, step up war

BEIRUT, June 10 (R) — The

two major guerrilla groups fighting for the independence of Eritrea have decided to pool their resources and step up operations against Ethiopia's troops in the strategic Red Sea province, guerrilla chief Ahmad Nasser said here Sunday.

Nasser, head of the Eritrean Liberation Front — Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC), said the guerrillas had reorganized their forces and were now beginning to push the Ethiopian army on to the defensive.

The guerrilla chief was speaking in an interview with Reuters against the background of reports of heavy fighting involving tanks, artillery and aircraft near the border between the Sudan and Eritrean theater of Africa's longest war.

According to the ELF-RC, the battles pitted guerrilla forces against Ethiopian troops trying to recapture two villages, Sabderat and Tamarat, which fell to the Eritreans last month.

The Soviet-backed Ethiopian government last year launched a big offensive which drove the secessionists out of the cities of the province and back into Eritrea's hills and Savannahs.

Nasser said the ELF-RC and the

Eritrean Popular Liberation Front (EPLF) last March decided on close military coordination and agreed to step up operations against Ethiopian troops in Eritrea, estimated at around 90,000 men.

The ELF-RC and the EPLF have often been at odds and previous attempts to unify the two groups have had little success.

But according to Nasser, joint units have actually started operating in eastern Eritrea and a joint headquarters was coordinating operations.

Since the March meeting of a joint supreme military command grouping the leaders of the two

groups, Eritrean forces had wiped out a complete Ethiopian brigade in fighting near the eastern town of Karora and scored a series of other military successes, Nasser said.

He added that the guerrillas had disrupted Ethiopian communications and forces the army to supply major garrisons by air.

But Nasser said the guerrillas still hoped for negotiations to end the conflict in Eritrea, which has a 1,000-kilometer coastline with the Red Sea and is of crucial importance to the balance of power in the Horn of Africa.

"We must convince the Ethiopians that it is better to negotiate," Nasser said.

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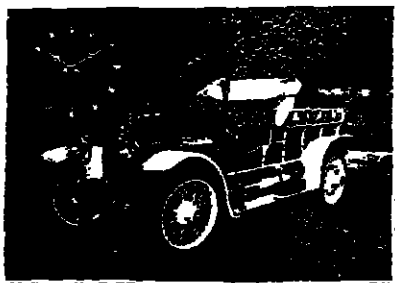


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In Japan

Two top Soviet musicians defect

TOKYO, June 10 (AP) — Two members of the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra — a man and a woman — who defected and asked for asylum in the United States have been accepted and will fly to America Sunday evening, sources reported.

The two, identified by local press reports as Valentin Malkov, 43, said to be one of the Soviet Union's top trumpeters, and Nataliya Koloskova, 42, a violinist, disappeared after the orchestra gave its final concert in Tokyo Friday, according to Japanese news reports.

Both the newspaper "Asahi" and the Kyodo News Service said the two approached U.S. authorities in Tokyo and told them, "we wish to go to a liberal country like the United States."

The "Mainichi" newspaper said they went to the U.S. Embassy Thursday night, and embassy officials informed the Japanese government of the defections. The two were then placed under the protection of the Foreign Ministry, the reports said.

The Foreign Ministry and the U.S. and Soviet Embassies refused to comment on the reports.

However, sources said the U.S. officials had accepted their plea for asylum, and they would be escorted back to the United States on a commercial flight leaving from the Marita International

Airport Sunday evening. Kyodo said the Russian couple were both holders of the "Meritorious Artists" title from the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

Kyodo also said the Soviet embassy in Tokyo reported the pair missing to Tokyo police on Friday. But, police would not confirm that report.

Appeal

MOSCOW, June 10 (AP) — The wife of Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi has called on Rosalynn Carter and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to help her and her son leave the Soviet Union.

Bella Korchnoi disclosed the appeals to Western reporters less than a week before the President and Mrs. Carter were set to travel to Vienna for a Soviet-American summit and signing of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

"I have no choice left but to appeal to world public opinion and first of all to you personally, as woman to woman and as mother to mother," Mrs. Korchnoi said in a letter to Mrs. Carter.

Soviet authorities up to now have flatly refused to grant exit permission to Mrs. Korchnoi, 48, and her son Igor, 20, so they could be reunited with the self-exiled Soviet chess grandmaster in the West.

With Senate approval

U.S. missile plan seen aiding SALT

WASHINGTON, June 10 (R) — President Carter's decision to go ahead with the development of the MX missile has improved the chances of Senate approval for the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II), Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-West Virginia) says.

"Rejection of the MX would have killed SALT," he told a news conference Saturday.

It will take a two-thirds vote by the 100 member Senate to ratify SALT II, which is to be signed by Carter and President Brezhnev in Vienna next week. The Senate vote is not expected until October.

Byrd said he was among a large group of senators who were undecided about how they would vote. He and many others would have

opposed the treaty if Carter had dropped plans to develop the MX missile.

Carter announced approval of the \$30 billion program Friday.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" Friday attacked Carter's decision as "unjustified and dangerous." In another article the newspaper said opponents of SALT II in the United States were trying to push the Administration into launching new military programs "in 'payment' for agreement to the treaty."

The United States plans to build 200 of the giant intercontinental MX missiles which it says are allowed under the terms of SALT II.

They will be able to move on



TOKYO: Bin Akao, a rightwing orator who makes daily speeches on the city's busy Ginza, stands on a truck labeled with a banner welcoming Mrs. Thatcher to the Tokyo summit that begins on June 28.

From Nazi era to Cold War

Gehlen, master spy, dies at 77

STARNBERG, West German, June 10 (AP) — Former West German master spy Reinhard Gehlen died of cancer late Friday night at his home at this Bavarian mountain resort. He was 77.

The camera-shy Gehlen, one of West Germany's most elusive personalities, headed a Germany Army intelligence branch working on the Russian front in World War II and became the first post-war chief of West German intelligence.

General Gehlen's book "Der Dienst" — The Service — hit the 1971 best-seller lists. In it he claimed Martin Bormann, Adolf Hitler's top aide, spied for the Soviets and died in the Soviet Union.

The claim was discounted when a skull, identified as that of Bormann by his former dentist, was unearthed at a construction site in West Berlin and the West German prosecutor's office closed its Bormann file.

In 1920 General Gehlen joined the Reichswehr, the 100,000-man German defense force allowed the defeated Germans by the victors of World War I allies. He joined the Defense Ministry as army captain in 1935 and from there was ordered to the general staff.

As a colonel in 1942, Gehlen took over the "Foreign Armies East" department with the task of evaluating intelligence to assess Soviet military forces.

As the Reich crumbled in April 1945, General Gehlen fell into disfavor with Hitler, who considered his analysis of the eastern front "completely idiotic." Hitler fired him days before the end of the war and replaced him with then-Lt. Col. Gerhard Wessel, who later became Gehlen's successor as chief of West German's intelligence service, the BND.

Gehlen approached the U.S.

forces invading Germany in 1945 and was whisked away to Washington for interrogation. He returned to Germany in 1946 to establish the "Organization Gehlen," employing many of his former Nazi aides in Cold War intelligence gathering.

His influence and reputation waned after his friend, former West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, died in 1967 and critics attacked his strong anti-Soviet views as outdated.

But his spy network was remarkable even at the end. He accurately forecast the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the date of the Arab-Israeli war the previous year.

General Gehlen is thought to have employed between 4,000 and 20,000 spies, many of them ex-Nazis.

In 1956, his men even built a tunnel into East Berlin to tap East German telephone calls — one of the Cold War's successful espionage plays.

The Americans poured money into General Gehlen's organization after the war and it became so rich that agents were reputedly loaned to various African and Asian countries.

"Time" magazine reported in 1972 that General Gehlen's men worked for both Israel and Egypt.

Shot in head

Key German terrorist arrested

FRANKFURT, June 10 (R) — West German police have arrested Rolf Heissler, one of the country's most wanted terrorists, after wounding him in the head.

Police said three officers Friday broke into a flat Heissler, 31, was occupying in a suburb after a tip-off from neighbors, and waited for him there.

When he returned, carrying newspapers and a bag of fresh bread rolls, he drew a revolver but one of the officers shot him once in the head before he could fire.

Doctors at Frankfurt's University Clinic said Heissler, a former philosophy and journalism student, was not in danger.

He was one of five terrorists freed from jail in 1975 in exchange for the release of kidnapped politician Peter Lorenz.

He is wanted in connection with the 1977 murders of West German employers' federation chief Hanns-Martin Schleyer and Frankfurt banker Jürgen Ponto. Police said he was a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Schleyer, 62, was killed by his abductors after six weeks in captivity in October, 1977. The government refused to give in to the demand to release 11 terrorists from jail.

His driver and three bodyguards also lost their lives when he was kidnapped from his car in Cologne in September, 1977.

Ponto, board chairman of the Dresdner Bank, was shot at close

range at his house outside Frankfurt.

Heissler had been serving a nine-and-a-half year sentence for bank robbery when he was released from prison in Munich in 1975. He and four others were flown to South Yemen, but only one of the group, Ingrid Siepmann, is still at large.

The capture of Heissler follows the shooting by police of suspected terrorist Elisabeth van Dyck in a flat in Nurnberg in May. Police said they found fingerprints of Heissler in Miss van Dyck's flat.

Last September, police shot dead another of the country's top terrorists, Willy Peter Stoll, in a Chinese restaurant in Düsseldorf.

Thais send back 40,000 refugees from Cambodia

NANTHALARAK, Thailand, June 10 (R) — The Thai army has apparently started a four-day operation to repatriate nearly 40,000 Cambodian refugees.

About 10,000 refugees, brought in more than 100 buses to an area bordering northern Cambodia Friday, were sent back early Saturday morning, police sources said.

Another 10,000 were moved Saturday from around the eastern Thai border town of Aranyaprathet to the north where the Laotian, Thai and Cambodian borders meet.

Similar numbers were to be shifted Sunday and Monday. Sunday's group would start recrossing the border at dawn and would take about three hours to trudge back into their homeland.

Each person was given rice and canned food to last them for three days.

Squads of police armed with automatic weapons guarded every crossroad, at least on the last 200 kilometers of their journey, in what appeared to be a carefully planned operation.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has made an urgent appeal to Thailand over its sending the Cambodians back.

ICRC chief in Bangkok Francis Amar refused to reveal the contents of the appeal from the president of the Geneva-based organization, Alexander Hay, to Premier Kriangsak Chamanand.

But he said he was alarmed by reports of the refugees being sent back, as he had reason to believe their lives in danger.

Police out in force

KKK, Alabama blacks hold rival rallies

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP) — Robed Ku Klux Klansmen, some armed with clubs, marched in Decatur, Alabama, on Saturday while ten times their number of blacks paraded afterwards to protest rape charges against a black.

In Mississippi, blacks marched in silence to protest the killing of a black jail inmate, and in Arkansas, the Klan scheduled a rally for Saturday night in an effort to revive its dwindling membership in the state.

There were no reports of violence as there were two weeks earlier when a black-white confrontation in Decatur erupted into a five-minute shootout that left two whites and two blacks wounded.

Some 150 white-robed Klansmen, watched by more than 500 police officers, paraded three

abreast Saturday about a half mile to City Hall in Decatur. A few Klan marchers were armed with clubs, but no firearms were visible.

Imperial Klan Wizard Bill Wilkinson aroused the crowd by attacking government programs for blacks and other minorities. "I for one am sick of Negroes and other minorities being given jobs

that I deserve," he said. Klansmen were boxed in by riot-equipped police, while 40 National Guardsmen stood by.

Shortly after the Klan march, some 1,500 singing, sign-carrying black demonstrators paraded peacefully along the same route through downtown Decatur.

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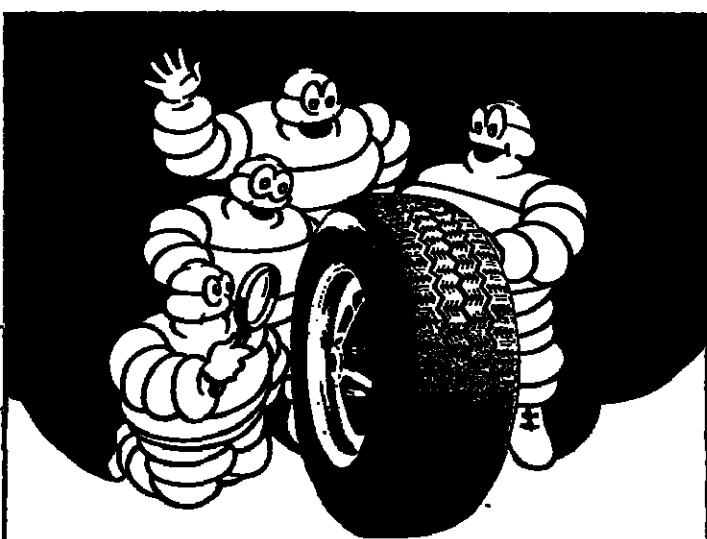
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After frost

Brazil boosting price of coffee

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 10 (AP) — Brazil announced Saturday it will reopen its coffee exports at substantially higher prices as of next Monday. Exports had been suspended early this week in the wake of the frosts that hit the nation's coffee belt last week.

A pound of Brazilian coffee will now cost \$1.81 per pound, up from \$1.50.

The Brazilian Coffee Institute, IBC, the government experts evaluated the extension of the damage to the crops caused by the frosts.

Iranian oil men start work after one-month strike

TEHRAN, June 10 (R) — The 700 workers of the privately-owned Iranian Terminal Company at the Gulf port of Khorramshahr have begun returning to work after a month-long strike, top director Fathali Didehvar said Sunday.

He said by telephone from Iran's largest commercial port that about 70 per cent of the men had already gone back.

He said no settlement had been reached on their demands that the company be taken over by the state.

Didehvar said five vessels were being unloaded and at least two were on their way to Khorramshahr. He added that 600,000 tons of imports were at the port.

Part of the dock area was destroyed by fire earlier this month in fighting between local Arab Iranians seeking greater autonomy and Persian militiamen.

No final damage estimate has been announced by the government yet, but a preliminary report indicated that next year's crop may have been reduced by 30 per cent in Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest coffee growing state, and by 15 per cent in Parana. Sao Paulo was expected to produce 7.5 million 132-pound bags of coffee and Parana 6 million.

No damage report has yet come from Minas Gerais, the second most important coffee-producing state, which was also hit by the frosts.

The new minimum export price for Brazil's top quality coffee went up to \$1.81 per pound, from \$1.50. The export tax for that coffee was increased from \$84, to \$103 per bag.

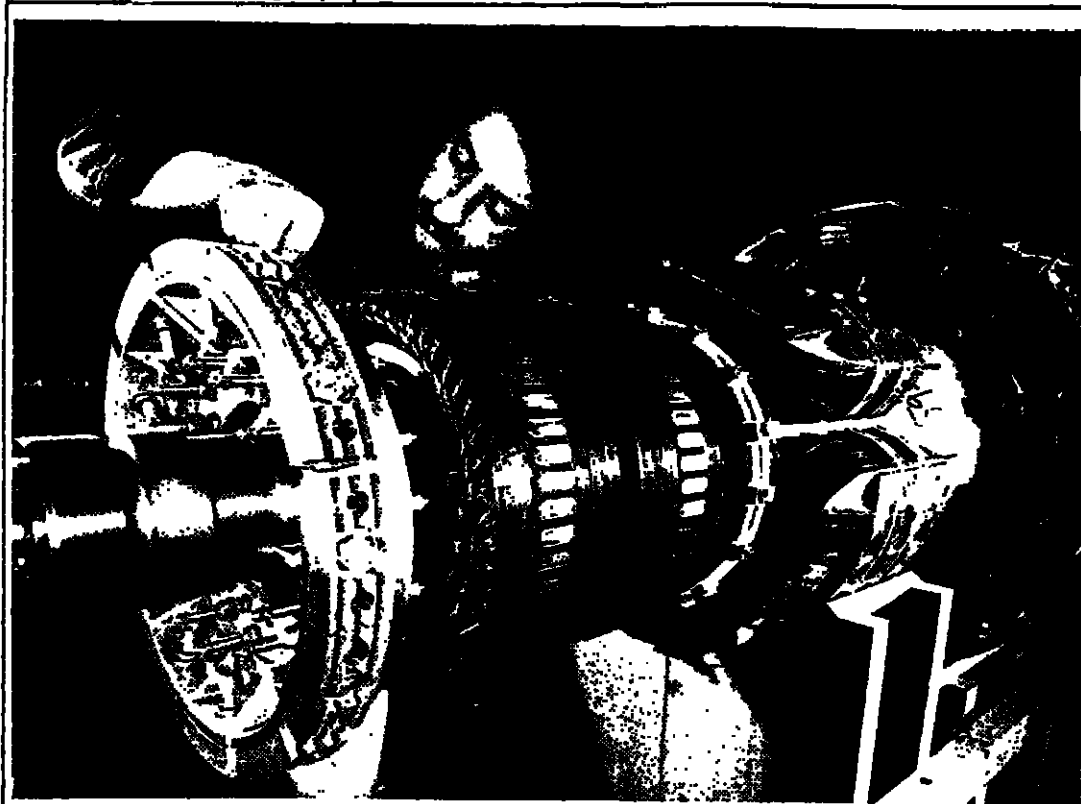
The minimum export price for lower quality coffee went up from \$1.45 per pound to \$1.68. The export tax for that same type of coffee jumped from \$84 per bag to \$103.

The new prices and taxes will be in effect until July 31st, the IBC said.

Export prices of instant coffee were also increased by the IBC. The spray-dried instant coffee went up from \$3.80 a pound to \$4.30. The freeze-dried quality jumped to \$4.90 a pound from \$4.30.

Brazil is the world's largest coffee producer and exporter, and the United States is its No. 1 customer.

The frosts will affect next year's crop, as this year's is about ready to be harvested and the berries are strong enough to resist the cold, experts say. This year's crop is expected to yield 21.3 million bags.



ALTERNATOR: A rotor of the type supplied to British Rail for generators in the High Speed trains is on display at the International Transport and Traffic Exposition in Hamburg until July 1. It is a combined main and auxiliary alternator producing 1480 KW and 313 KW respectively.

But officials optimistic

Egypt runs \$2.6b deficit in 1978

CAIRO, June 10 (AP) — Egypt's balance of payments deficit in 1978 amounted to \$2.6 billion and action was being sought to enlarge exports and decrease imports without delay, the minister of state for economic cooperation has announced.

The outlook may look dim, but the bulk of imports was in the form of capital commodities, "a fact that accounts for our long-range optimism," the minister, Gamal Nazer, Saturday told an

American-Egyptian conference on trade held here.

Attending the four-day conference were representatives of 700 Egyptian export firms, along with experts from the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Ford Foundation.

"Exports soon will play a crucial role in accelerating Egypt's economic development in the new era of peace (with Israel)," said

Nazer. "New measures are under way to ease export restrictions and to open new markets for exports."

During 1978, he said, Egypt's imports amounted to \$3.64 billion, compared with \$980 million worth of exports.

He urged the conference to seek ways of diversifying Egyptian exports and exploring new markets in Western countries.

Romania wants oil supplies guaranteed

VIENNA, June 10 (R) — Romania has complained that East Bloc states are not getting enough oil and called for new cooperation agreements guaranteeing supplies.

A commentary Saturday in the official daily paper "Scinteia" said collaboration between the 10 member countries of the Communist trading organization "Comecon" in fuel and energy was not keeping pace with economic development.

"That is why firm action should be taken to conclude fresh cooperation ventures...in order to increase deliveries and cover the import needs of countries having limited natural resources," said the article, which appeared to be aimed at the Soviet Union, the main supplier to the Bloc.

Romania, once self-sufficient in oil, is now a net importer.

President Nicolae Ceausescu said in March that his country would have to introduce tougher measures to conserve energy, and called on planners to look for alternatives to oil.

Romanian officials estimated that unless new reserves are found oil stocks will run out in about 10 years.

The article, issued by the official Romanian news agency Agerpres, said Comecon's long-term special operations programs "do not include multilateral cooperation actions in fields of vital importance, such as the guaranteeing of the necessary oil and natural gas."

The article also said Comecon members were short of high-technology equipment.

"The member countries' demands for some high-standard products, much requested by the sustained progress of their national economies, are not yet covered."

While appealing for more cooperation, independent-minded Romania also took the opportunity to repeat its stand that collaboration must be based on the principle of equality for all members.

Monsoon breaks Bangladesh drought

DACCA, June 10 (R) — A month-long drought in Bangladesh has been broken by monsoon rains, ending fears of imminent famine.

Moderate to heavy rain was reported in all parts of the country at the weekend and in the east and south falls averaged four centimeters Saturday.

Weather reports have predicted further rain throughout Bangladesh over the next few days.

The heat wave killed about 30 people, damaged crops and threatened supplies of drinking water, but local press reports said farmers were already out in their fields working to make up the losses.

About two weeks ago officials estimated crop losses at about one million tons, but unofficially said the loss was three times higher.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Sunday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.40	3.41	3.41
Pound Sterling	7.06	7.08	7.07
Deutsche Mark (100)	178.00	178.50	178.30
Swiss F (100)	198.00	197.50	197.75
French F (100)	77.00	77.25	77.20
Italian Lira (1000)	4.00	4.03	4.01
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	106.30	105.80
Syrian Lira (100)	—	76.50	87.50
Egyptian Pound	—	4.58	4.70
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.25	12.23
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.14	11.10
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	89.00	88.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	90.50	90.55
Bahraini Dinar	—	9.80	8.80
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	75.00	74.65
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	77.00	87.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	41.00
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.55
Gold kg	—	31,000	—
10 Tolas bar	—	3,710	—
Silver kg bar	—	1,000	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.55	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.91	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.10	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.63	—	—

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah. Tel.: 23815

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Governorate of Riyadh	Supply of fuel and servicing of vehicles	200	—	July 7
"	Supply of vehicles	200	—	July 7
"	Furniture and office equipment	300	—	July 14
"	Equipment of electric machines	300	—	July 14
"	Office and photographic materials	200	—	July 28
"	Maintaining of typewriters, calculators and duplicating machines	200	—	July 28
"	Maintaining of airconditioners	200	—	Aug. 4
"	Cleaning of Al-Jolous and Al-Hukm Palaces	200	—	Aug. 4
"	Workshop equipment	100	—	Sept. 1
"	Tyres and batteries	100	—	Sept. 1
"	Body repairing and upholstering of vehicles	100	—	Sept. 10

Truckers in U.S. protest fuel price rises, shortage

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP) — Independent U.S. truck drivers blocked fuel pumps and some interstate highways Saturday in protest over the high price and declining availability of diesel fuel.

Some local leaders of the 30,000-member independent Truckers association have said a nationwide truck shutdown would be announced Monday.

Basically, the demands are more fuel and less regulation. Some drivers also have suggested speed limits for trucks be raised to 65 miles per hour instead of the current 55 miles per hour.

Officials of the American Agriculture Movement have urged two million member farmers to withhold their products from markets to support the drivers.

The independent owner-operators have been tying up fuel pumps and slowing traffic since the middle of the week. The effects have shown up mostly in the South, Midwest and West of the U.S.

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TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE

There has been a flood of news lately about oil, not all of it useful or accurate. One report last week which received less attention than it deserved came from the United States.

"We have the edge of disaster peeking out at us, finally," said U.S. Department of Energy Deputy Secretary John O'Leary. The reason: the U.S. State Department and the CIA had told O'Leary to expect oil production by members of OPEC to decline by two million barrels a day between now and 1985. On top of that, O'Leary told an audience of oilmen in Georgia, the U.S. intelligence experts see no way to cover the shortfall from either alternative sources of oil or other forms of energy before 1990.

O'Leary's account of the gloomy CIA forecast indicates that the OPEC decline in the future will be above and beyond the reduction already in effect in Iran. The failure of alternate sources of oil — North Sea, Mexico, Alaska — to make up the difference would presumably mean that increases in consumption will wipe out any increases in production. As for nuclear power, coal, natural gas, solar and the rest, the synopsis seems to be "too little, too late."

OPEC is left in a tortured position. Some members, notably Venezuela and Ecuador (which raised their prices last week to \$27 a barrel), are already coming down from production plateaus and into serious debt problems. Indonesia's oil production is linked to small pockets of offshore oil that require extensive and expensive drilling on a continual basis. Iran needs internal stability in order to realize oilfield stability, and much of that will have to come from a reordering of the economy that provides more employment opportunities.

Some OPEC states are considering the use of oil in political arenas to compel changes in the foreign policy of nations like the United States in such areas as the Middle East and southern Africa. Others, faced with a responsibility to future generations, need to place conservation ahead of short-term demands from the West.

The short-term demands are perhaps the most critical problem. If the West finds itself with an absolute shortage of two million barrels a day, for five years, the economic aggravation may indeed force a temptation for war. Energy consumption is growing, while energy efficiency lags far behind. At the moment, the West's only means for coping with an energy shortage is an economic recession. On an extended basis, that means a depression.

What makes all this so profoundly depressing is that the forecast is available now, not hidden in historical quirks of revolution or the territorial ambitions of madmen. The brink of disaster is no secret to any government in the world. Why is it, then, that the leadership of the democracies of North America, Europe and Japan insist on pursuing policies of instant gratification for their oil appetites?

"GIVE IT TO ME STRAIGHT, DOC — HOW MUCH TIME HAVE I GOT TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE HOSPITAL BILL?"



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The U.S. and the Palestinians

By Lord Caradon
Special to Arab News

WASHINGTON — Recently Secretary Vance made a very important statement on the rights of the Palestinians. As reported in the "New York Times" of May 27, Vance said in Beersheba that no peace can be just or secure if it does not resolve the Palestinian problem.

He clearly chose his words carefully when he said that any solution "must recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

He went further: "We must make a start to deal with the problem of Palestinians living outside the West Bank and Gaza."

And he stated the principle: "In the United States we believe deeply in the proposition that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

It seems to me that not sufficient attention has been given to this important statement of American policy. It is true that Vance did not bring himself to use the fateful words, "self-determination" (though perhaps an Englishman may be permitted to say that I have always been led to believe that self-determination is an idea not foreign to Americans).

It is true that Vance did not refer to the future of Jerusalem. No doubt he will do so on another occasion — when I trust that he will endorse the position made so clear years ago in the United Nations by Ambassadors Goldberg and Yost, when they declared that the United States cannot recognize or approve the attempt by Israel to annex East Jerusalem. But the generous statements now made by Secretary Vance about the Palestinians are obviously as important as they are welcome.

Vance used the Beersheba occasion to repeat President Carter's assurance that as soon as the PLO accepts the principles of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 he will end the diplomatic boycott of the PLO.

This important assurance raises obvious questions.

If acceptance of 242 is a condition for negotiation with the PLO how about the same condition for dealing with Israel? Surely a condition for one should also be a condition for the other? If the PLO must accept 242 must not Israel too?

But Israel lets no day pass without publicly declaring that it does not accept 242.

Prime Minister Begin boasts that at Camp David he would not accept the 242 principle, "the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by war"; and as

to "withdrawal of Israeli troops from territories occupied in the recent conflict," he repeatedly declares that he has no intention of withdrawing Israeli troops either now or in the future. He rejects the fundamental purpose of Resolution 242 which was to achieve security and peace by withdrawal from occupied territory.

How Prime Minister Begin could nevertheless put his signature to the Camp David agreement is beyond comprehension. The Camp David document started with the words: "The agreed basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors is United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts."

So what is the situation? It is truly extraordinary. The United States is busy supplying massive arms and aid to one side in the dispute at the same time saying that it will not speak to the other side until the latter accepts what the former has rejected.

This then is the position of the principal actors in the current farcical tragedy.

The PLO has so far failed to come out with a clear acceptance of the principles of 242.

Egypt has accepted 242 and has not retracted its acceptance, and has reaffirmed its positive aims (regarding self-determination for the Palestinians and their rights in East Jerusalem). But Egypt will be in terrible trouble if delay is perpetuated by Israel's refusal to accept the principles unanimously approved in the Security Council in 1967.

Israel persists in openly proclaiming a position entirely contrary to its own signed undertaking at Camp David.

It is the U.S. which is in the worst position of all, while continuing to declare its support for the principles of 242 but at the same time pumping arms and aid to a government openly determined to continue to oppose and flout those principles.

It is a humiliating situation for the United States from which Secretary Vance's recent forthright statements about the Palestinians indicate that he is desperately anxious to escape.

Surely the time has come after 12 years of drift and deceit to go back to the Security Council, not to amend the original unanimous resolution but to add to it — to add positive provisions to render it effective, to end both the violence and the theft of Palestinian territory, to provide a period and a procedure for Palestinian self-determination, and "respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force."

The oil profits debate

By John Berry

WASHINGTON — When Mobil Oil bought Marcor, the holding company that owned Montgomery-Ward, in September 1974, a hue and cry began that still has not died down.

The oil industry had been reaping huge profits, courtesy of OPEC price increases earlier that year, and had been defending its right to keep that extra money on the grounds it needed the cash to explore for more oil.

But instead, the second largest company was squandering some of those profits to buy a mail-order and department store chain, leaving the United States in OPEC clutches, Big Oil's critics charged.

The critics were already having a field day with such arguments when news hit that Gulf Oil was considering buying the Ringling Bros., Barnum & Bailey Circus. The disparity between the need for more oil and the frivolity of the circus instilled such doubt that oil companies could be trusted to use their earnings "wisely" that it has become a permanent part of the oil profits debate.

President Carter began to decontrol U.S. crude oil prices this month, an action that will increase the industry's profits, and once again the skeptics want assurances how those profits will be used.

"Why prejudice the issue without waiting to see what the companies would do with the money?" asks Alfred de Crane, a Texaco executive vice president. "Why presume fault?"

Perhaps because of announcements such as the one made recently by Exxon that it wants to acquire Reliance Electric Co., which had \$966 million in sales last year, in order to manufacture a new energy-saving device for motors. Exxon obviously could finance a new company if it chose, and anti-trust experts are asking why the oil giant is seeking instead to buy out a potential competitor.

But Marcor and the fairly long list of other acquisitions notwithstanding — the circus was not bought and Gulf officials say they never came close to considering it seriously — the record of the last 10 years ought to give oil critics some assurance if what they want is to have oil profits reinvested in the search for more oil.

The performance of the 26 largest oil companies during the decade indicates that about 40 percent of the higher profits will go to stockholders as dividends, and that capital investments will continue to be about twice the level of profits.

On the other hand, it does not necessarily follow, as many industry executives argue, that no new taxes should be levied on those higher profits just because they mostly may be reinvested.

How much of the profits should be taxed away is a complex question involving competing goals of energy production and social equity, political judgments of whether a tax imposed now might not lower the chances that a bigger bite will be taken in the future, and some outright guesses about how much oil and gas might not be found because no one looked. The real problem from the public's point of view is that not enough oil has been found, even with much higher profits, to prevent shortages. That is what the fuss is really all about. A detailed look at the 26 companies — all of which had sales of \$1 billion or more last year — over the decade, discloses the following:

— Their after-tax profits totaled \$94 billion.

— Capital investments — even with a substantial underestimation due to counting some investments as a current expense — added up to \$175 billion.

— The companies had a total of 260 billion available to spend for all purposes — the sum of the \$94 billion in after-tax profits, a \$20 billion increase in long-term debt, and \$146 billion from other sources, such as depreciation (the annual diminution in value of earlier capital investments, which is a cost reducing current profits but which does not require a current cash outlay), deferred income taxes and sale of property.

— Out of those funds, the companies made their capital investments and paid \$39 billion in dividends.

— Most of the companies' acquisitions were in the energy field — oil and gas, coal or uranium — or related activities, such as chemicals, but with a few major exceptions, including Mobil's takeover of Marcor and Container Corp. of America, and Atlantic Richfield's purchase of Anaconda Corp.

A separate study by the Treasury Department covering essentially all large publicly owned corporations in the oil and gas industry found that from 1971 to 1977 the firms spent \$8.1 billion in cash on all acquisitions.

The large integrated oil companies — those with refining and marketing operations as well as oil and gas production — spent an average of only about 4 percent of their total cash available each year buying other companies. But that included purchases of oil and gas producers as well as the small number of companies in other fields, such as Ashland Oil buying the Livingston Shipbuilding Co. of Orange, Texas, for \$30 million in 1975 and Atlantic Richfield spending \$700 million for Anaconda.

The study did not cover any acquisitions, including a portion of the Marcor deal, that involved an exchange of securities instead of cash.

This record of the last 10 years suggests that decontrol of domestic prices, which will mean higher incomes for the companies with or without added taxes, likely will lead to higher levels of investments in energy, primarily in oil and gas.

For its part, the industry is fond of pointing out

that it has been investing about twice its income in recent years. Last year, for example, the 26 companies earned \$13.6 billion and invested \$26.4 billion. That's hardly surprising, though, given that enormous flow of cash from depreciation and deferred income taxes.

Nor is it particularly surprising that oil executives such as Pennzoil chairman Hugh Liedtke are willing to promise they will use any extra income for investment. After all, for the most part that's what they've been doing right along.

Said Liedtke at his company's annual meeting: "If, as the months go by, our available cash flow is higher than anticipated, we will increase our oil and gas exploration and production activities. If it is less, we will cut them back. Any additional cash flow we receive from the coming oil decontrol and 'windfall profits' debate will be spent on increased oil and gas exploration and development. This statement holds regardless of whether there is or is not a plowback provision."

Each company views its own situation differently, of course, and some, like Pennzoil, have tapped their total available resources — including borrowing — to a much greater extent than others.

Gulf Oil chairman Jerry McAfee says, for instance, "what we've done is to spend all that we could legitimately lay our hands on. We have drawn down our cash balance. We have reached the point that cash availability is the governing criteria."

However, Gulf has a relatively modest long-term debt of \$1.5 billion that is equal to only 19 percent of its stockholders' equity. This debt-equity ratio is one key criterion for judging a company's creditworthiness.

"We have very modestly increased our long-term borrowings," McAfee agrees, "so there we have some additional muscle to flex if the circumstances permit" — that is, when the right investment opportunity comes along.

Pennzoil, on the other hand, already has \$914 million in long-term debt, substantially more than its \$664 million in stockholders' equity.

Some of the companies, such as Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), the sixth biggest, already have borrowed up to the limits their managements believe consistent with maintaining a top credit rating.

John Swearingen, chairman of Standard of Indiana, declares, "we judge our (investment) programs and our expenditures by the amount of money we have available to spend. There are limits to what kind of money we can borrow, and there are practical limits to the sale of equity (new stock)."

Adds Swearingen, "our own view is that the 25 percent long-term debt in our capital picture (...) is about the maximum we can carry and still maintain a triple-A rating." Such a designation from bond-rating houses is necessary if his company is to be able to borrow large amounts of money, he explained.

"Our capital and exploration expenditure budget this year is set at \$2.9 billion," Swearingen continues. "The last time we went to the market to borrow (...) a year and a half ago (...) we borrowed \$400 million at one crack." To borrow like that, he says, "we have to keep our debt-equity ratio within the bounds of what we have."

Other corporations within the 26 have much higher debt-equity ratios. Atlantic Richfield's long-term debt is about half as large as its stockholders' equity, a 50 percent ratio. Four others out of the group have about the same.

Some of the smaller companies, like Pennzoil, have far higher debt loads. The debt of Standard Oil (Ohio) is almost twice as great as its stockholders' equity, primarily because of its large ownership share in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Much of its pipeline debt is guaranteed by BP, the British oil giant, which now owns a controlling interest in Sohio.

Texaco's De Crane, like officials from every company, says Texaco has exploration and development projects it would launch if it had more money.

But, also like other big oil companies, Texaco would not channel any increase in profits exclusively into the search for more oil and gas. Exxon, Texaco and Standard Oil Co. (California) — to say nothing of Mobil and Atlantic Richfield — are chemical companies, energy companies producing coal and uranium as well as oil and gas, transportation companies and mineral-extraction companies too.

Gulf's McAfee describes his company's investment program this way:

"We have mounted a very aggressive program, concentrating on the business we know best, oil and gas and related activities (...) When you get into something besides strictly oil and gas, we want to bring to the party something besides money. The things that we now regard as related to our business are chemicals and coal and shale and uranium and shipping, and other minerals, all of which really branch out from what is our core business."

In 1978, Gulf spent \$1.3 billion on exploration and development of oil and gas production and about \$400 million on other petroleum investments.

Exxon's total capital and exploration investments hit \$5.3 billion, with about \$800 million going for things other than oil and gas.

Even with all their diversification out of strictly oil and gas, these 26 large corporations except for Texaco, which makes no bones about being a true conglomerate — are still primarily integrated oil companies, and they are making most of their investments accordingly. — (WP)

saudi press review

Discussing the Palestinian resistance movement's decision to withdraw from the southern parts of Lebanon, "Al-Jazirah" said it was "both brave and responsible."

"It meant leaving fairly well fortified positions to more vulnerable ones. The sense of responsibility was evident in that the Palestinians realized that regaining lost land should not be made at the expense of another Arab land and creating a greater number of refugees — the Lebanese. The resistance movement is aware that few have served the Palestinian cause more effectively than the people of southern Lebanon who bore the brunt of the war in that part of the country. The Palestinians have taken this decision to reveal to the Lebanese that it was not they who caused their tragedy but the Israelis and to refute Israeli allegations that the Palestinians were the reason behind the tragedy."

"Ever since signing the peace

treaty with Egypt, Israel has been pounding southern Lebanon with unmitigated ferocity with two aims in mind. The Lebanese had to leave or stay without the Palestinians. To the Palestinians the message was that Israel's entire war machine was now geared for their destruction while its front with Egypt was being used to exchange toasts.

"The resistance withdrew although it was aware that this is not going to put an end to Israeli designs on the south nor will Israel be persuaded, together with its lackey the renegade commander Saad Haddad, to stop pounding the southern areas. Southern Lebanon has been chosen as the stage for re-enacting the last scenes of the farce created at Camp David."

In another editorial "Al-Jazirah" took to task Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosabi for saying on television recently that he did not take press

comments about power failures seriously.

The paper said that "if the minister had the resources to hear people's complaints about the supply situation, he would still need to know what the press has to say about it too."

"Dr. Algosabi said that he knew what the consumers wanted and was capable of providing them with power without miscalculations. But how can he do that without reading what the press says about the true state of affairs and consumers' reaction and comments. Official reports are not enough however accurate they may be because they cannot faithfully reflect the real feelings of the people."

"Since we were quick to highlight some of his positive accomplishments we would be duty bound to lend a forum for complaints about the negative aspects of the ministry's work," the paper said. Commenting on Lebanon,

"Al-Medina" said "it is no secret that the events there and the daily Israeli incursions and attacks are the result of Arab inaction — even by those who could do take action — in addition to doing little on nothing on the political front so that the rest of the world may be made aware of the gravity of the situation."

"Little is revealed to the outside world of the extent of devastation caused by the Israelis in that part of the Arab world."

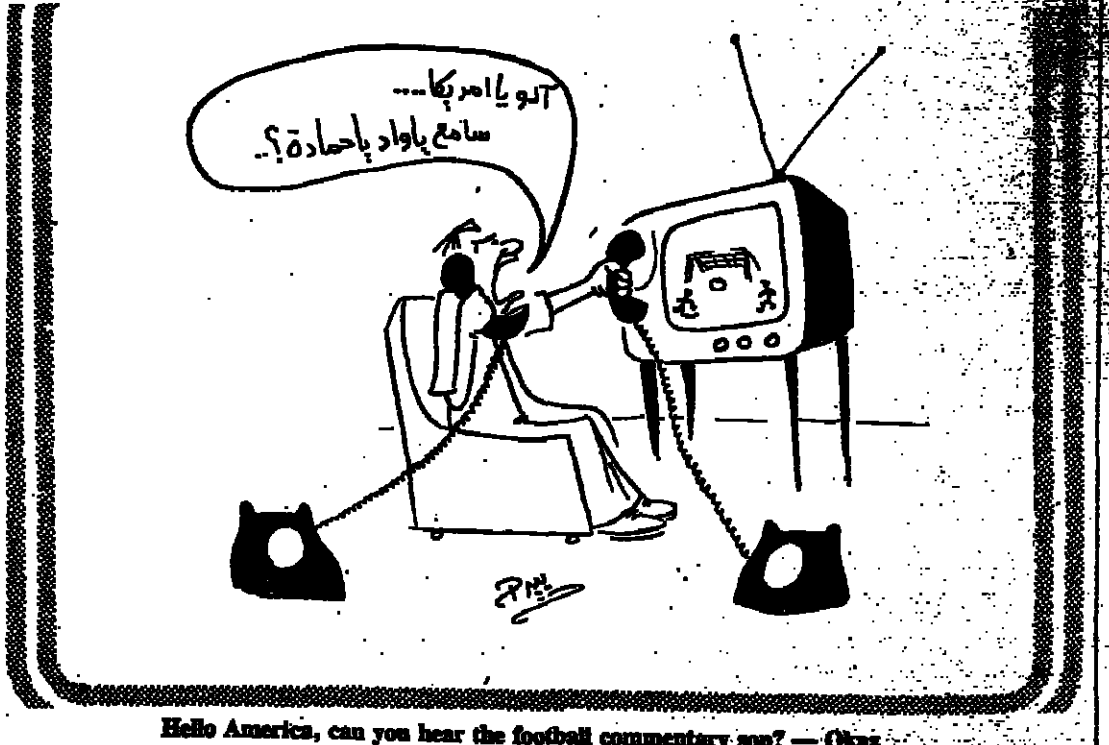
"Israeli aggression has now reached the peak of insolence, death and destruction and should not be ignored any longer," the paper said.

"Continued Israeli attacks entail immediate Arab action within the context of Arab solidarity for this is the true meaning of the concept: to go the rescue of an Arab country against a savage enemy. It is no longer tolerable to see Israeli tanks and warplanes wreak havoc on us undeterred and

unchecked while we do nothing. We need to move to restore confidence in the Arab people and their ability to protect themselves before the enemy carves us up for destruction."

"Oklar" discussed the Canadian premier's intention to move his embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem "in violation of international resolutions and in defiance of Arab and Muslim feelings."

"While the Canadian decision, if implemented, will adversely affect Arab-Canadian relations, the Arabs in Canada and the world should move fast to prevent any such action which can have very serious implications for the region. The Canadian foreign minister has already indicated that the transfer of the embassy remains one of the basic aims of the new government and this should be enough for the Arabs to explain to the Canadian government the gravity of such action."



هكذا في الماضي

Survivors from the 'ancient days'

By Joyce Prince

RIYADH— Abdullah Zamil is 57 years old, has two wives and eight children. He has lived all his life in the small town of Unatza, in the Najd, over which the inexorable tentacles of modernization have crept, pleasing Zamil not at all.

"Every spring I take my whole family and my two camels and four horses into the desert," he says. "We stay there for three months. It takes us away from the noise and business of the town."

"Everything is modern and new. Everything is changing. There is nothing left of the old days and many of my friends are forgetting about their past, which is why I have brought my things here, to show you some of my life."

Zamil was talking at the Saudi Arabian Culture and Food Festival, which ended in Riyadh Sunday. At an early age this remarkable man began collecting things: curious and beautiful rocks from the desert, shells from the Red Sea, jewelry of thinly-beaten and intricately-wrought silver, bracelets of gold, rings of turquoise. All these he brought to the festival, with his gun collection — not forgetting his favorite, a vintage "jift" powder gun passed down in his family from father to son for 120 years.

With Zamil was a host of potters, weavers, brass-smiths, bronze-smiths, gunsmiths and swordsmiths from all over the Kingdom, with a multitude of makers and players of musical instruments, poets and singers of the fast-vanishing traditional life.

Today, the import of mass-produced goods has challenged the survival of these Arabian institutions. But the eight-day festival showed that modernization has not yet managed to destroy them.

Until the second quarter of this century men felt improperly dressed without a dagger or rifle, or both — sometimes for defense but more usually for ceremonial purposes. There was a fine selection of these in the Azir Room at the Intercontinental hotel, where the festival was held.

A bedouin tent was pitched in the gardens, its interior rich with the aroma from an incense burner, roasting coffee beans and cardamom seeds.

Singers strummed the rababa, a one-stringed instrument made from a softwood box covered with goat or donkey hide. Men performed the Al-Ardah sword dance of communal rejoicing, with skillful swordplay and complex drumming on hand drums draped with skeins of bright green, red and blue yarn.

Forty paintings by Saudi children, aged six to 17, were on display, the result of an art competition organized by the Folkloric Club. Two of them, by 15-year-old Muhammad Omar Khalifa, from Taif, and Abdul Rahman Abdullah Al-Salim, eight, from Al-Washeim, showing weaving, tapestry and home life in the village, will be featured on new Saudi Arabian postage stamps.



Musician playing the oud

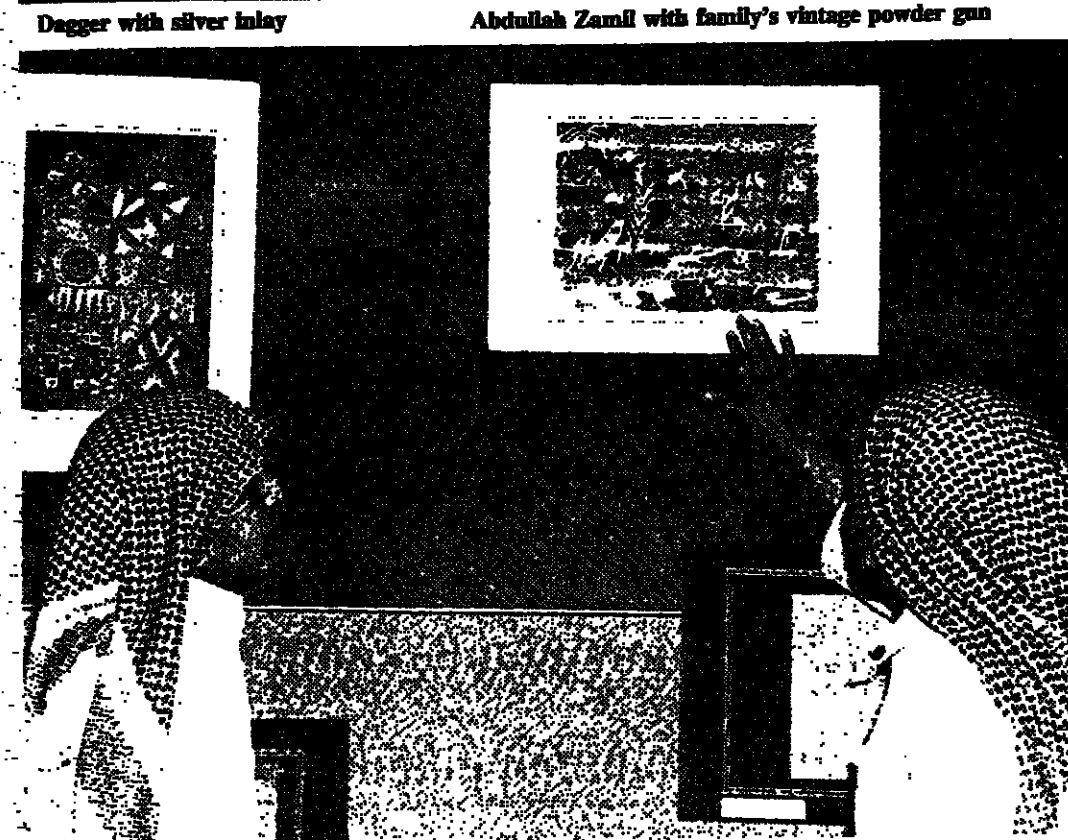
Photos by Dick Massey



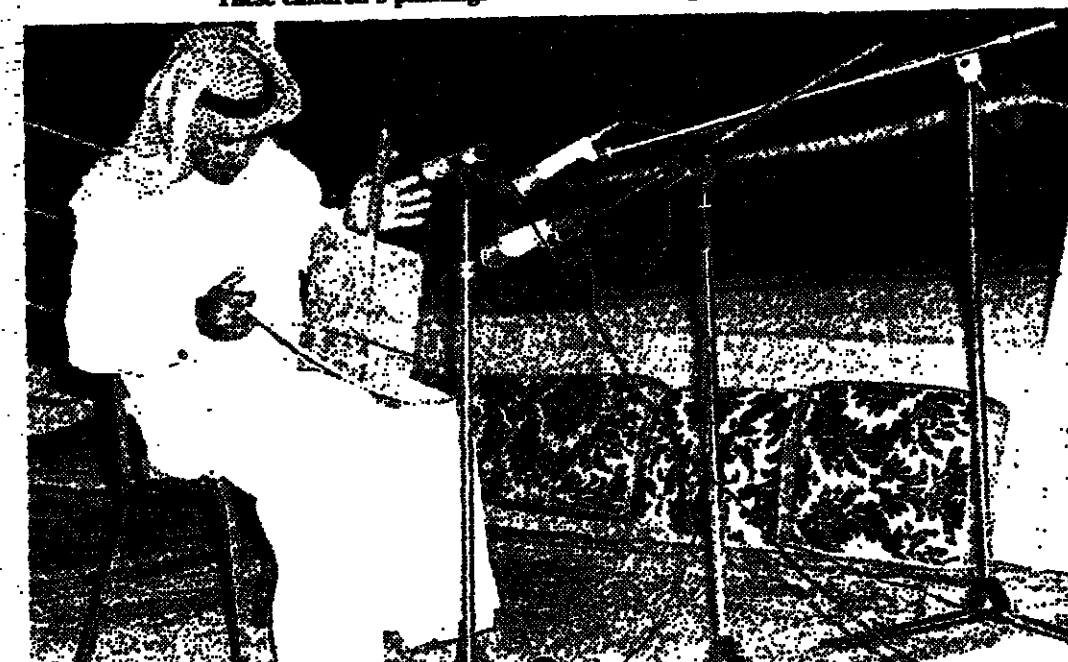
Skillful swordplay with the Al-Ardah sword dance



Abdullah Zamil with family's vintage powder gun



These children's paintings will be new Saudi postage stamps

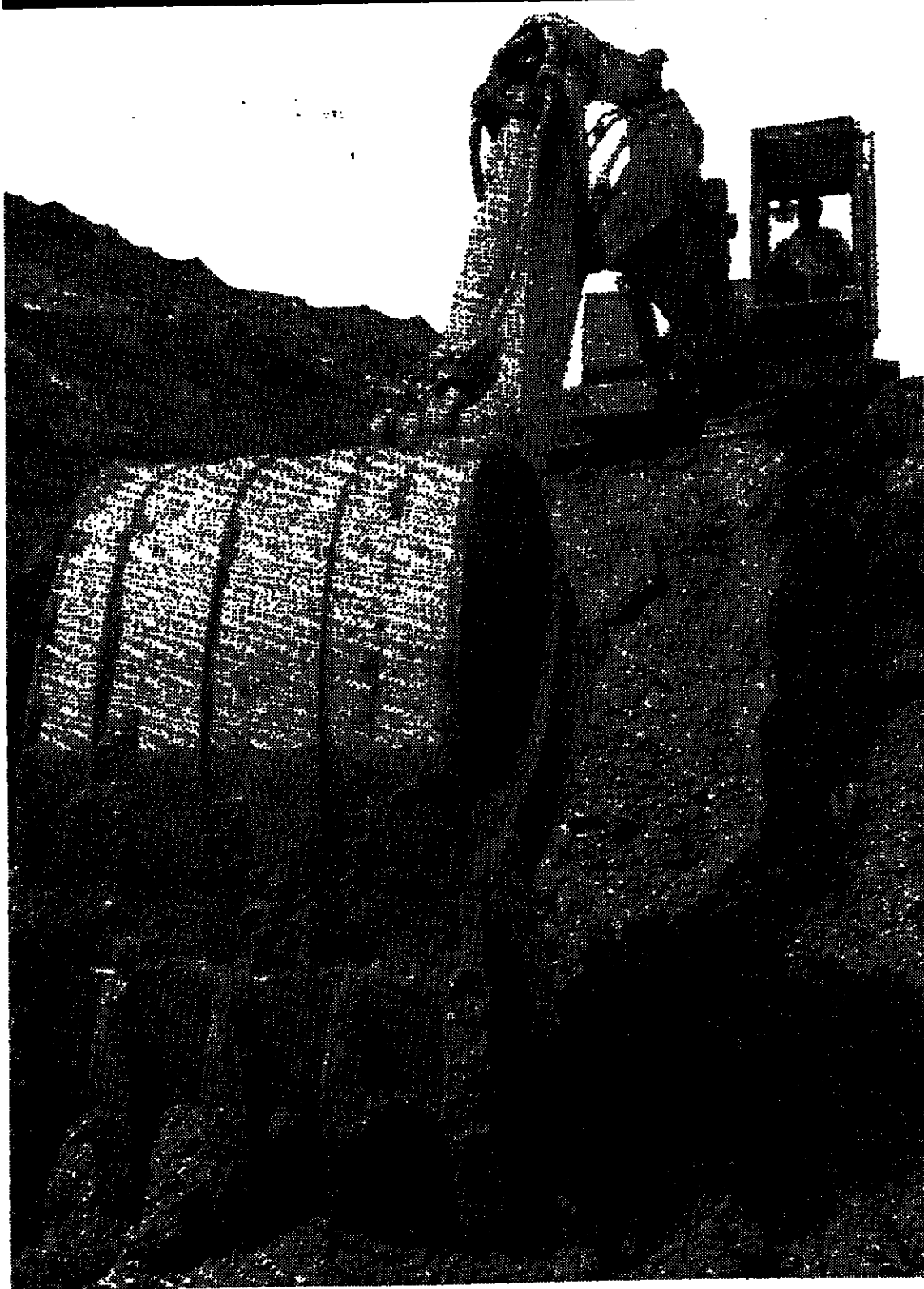


The rababa: songs of battles and the loveliness of the night breeze



Home utensils, with caskets of a bride's dowry from the Gulf

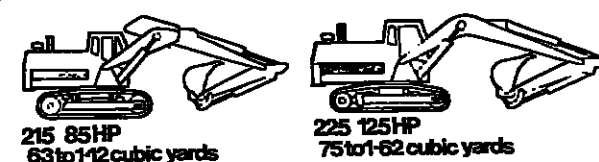
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CABLES ZAHIDTRACTOR



(AP photo)

PECCI: Paraguay's Victor Pecci sends down a powerful return during his semifinal triumph over Jimmy Connors Friday at the Paris Open. But Sunday, Pecci found Sweden's Bjorn Borg too steady for him.

Patient Borg crushes Pecci in Paris final

PARIS, June 10 (AP) — Bjorn Borg mastered Victor Pecci, the giant from Paraguay, 6-3, 6-1, 6-7, 6-4 in a dramatic tennis match in the rain Sunday and retained his title in the French Open championships.

But Pecci put up a tremendous fight and was the hero of the 18,000 fans at the Roland Garros Stadium.

From two sets down and 2-5 in the third, Pecci came back to break Borg's service for the first time and went on to win the set on a tiebreaker and keep the Swedish star toiling for almost another hour.

After the match Pecci was carried around the court on the shoulders of excited South Americans while the crowd stood cheering. Borg had already left the court with the trophy.

Borg has now won the French title four times in six years. He won a first prize of \$49,000.

Pecci, 23, who had never previously got beyond the early rounds of a major championship, won \$24,500 after defeating Guillermo

Vilas and Jimmy Connors earlier this week.

In Beckenham, England, Peter Fleming defeated fellow American Roscoe Tanner, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5, Saturday to win the men's singles title in the Beckenham Grass Court tennis championship.

Tanner, who won three years ago, started strongly but allowed his younger opponent to take control in the latter stages.

Bean shoots 61, surges to 5-stroke Atlanta lead

ATLANTA, June 10 (AP) — Andy Bean, exhibiting the power and finesse that has established him as one of pro golf's young stars, lashed his way to an 11-under-par 61 and a five-stroke lead Saturday in the third round of the \$300,000 Atlanta classic.

Bean, who has a habit of playing his best at this stage of the season, holed a 3-foot birdie putt on the 18th hole to complete the back nine in 29. His 18-hole score was a record for the hilly Atlanta Coun-

Spectacular Bid fails at Belmont

NEW YORK, June 10 (R) — Coastal caught Spectacular Bid in mid-stretch and went on to win the Belmont Stakes by 3 1/4 lengths over Golden Act Saturday spoiling Spectacular Bid's attempt to win the Triple Crown.

Spectacular Bid, a steel-grey running machine when he romped to victory in the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, came up short when he needed the stamina in the third of the classics.

With a furlong to go in the 12-furlong race, Coastal, ridden by Panamanian Ruben Hernandez, roared past Spectacular Bid while making his move on the rail and steadily lengthened the margin to the finish. Hernandez failed to win the Triple Crown ten years ago at Belmont.

As Ronnie Franklin whipped Spectacular Bid furiously, Sandy Hawley brought Golden Act along on the outside to beat Spectacular Bid for second by a neck.

It was another 9 1/4 lengths back to Screen King in fourth place. Completing the field on the Belmont Park track, in order, were King Celebrity, Gallant Best, General Assembly, a son of the great Secretariat, and Mystic Era.

Coastal, owned by William Haggin Ferry and trained by David Whiteley, earned the winner's prize of \$161,400 from a

gross purse of \$269,000. The ever-consistent Golden Act, who was third in the Derby and second in the Preakness, received \$59,180 for second. Spectacular Bid collected \$32,280 for third and Screen King got \$16,140 dollars for fourth.

The time of the race was a comparatively good two minutes, 28.6 seconds.

The stakes and track record of 2:24 was set by Secretariat in winning his Triple Crown at Belmont in 1973.

Before the race, Lucien Lauren, the trainer who saddled Secretariat, said of Coastal, "He's a fresh horse with great ability, racing on his home track. He's comfortable and confident here and I just think he's going to be awfully tough to beat."

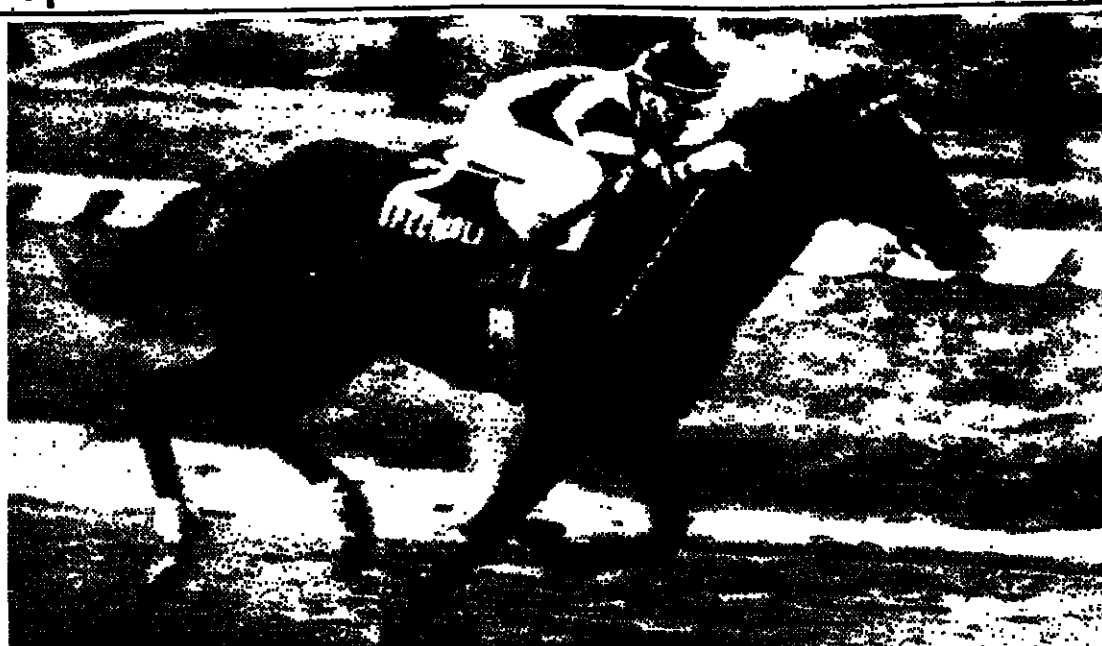
Ronnie Franklin broke Spectacular Bid third out of the gate. Shortly after entering the backstretch, Spectacular Bid took the lead and the crowd roared.

The crowd of 59,000 continued to cheer him on, but then just before the eighth pole, as Coastal flashed by on the rail, the cheers of an expected victory turned to a roar of disbelief.

Coastal, who was not nominated for the race and had to be added at a cost of \$20,000, made Perry's gamble worth every penny as the horse won his second straight stakes and his fourth race in as many starts this year.

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP) — Horses who won the Kentucky Derby and Preakness but missed the triple crown at Belmont:

- 1944—Pensive. Second at Belmont. Winner, Kentucky Derby.
- 1958—Tim Tam. Second at Belmont. Winner, Kentucky Derby.
- 1961—Candy Bay. Seventh at Belmont. Winner, Kentucky Derby.
- 1964—Northern Dancer. Third at Belmont. Winner, Kentucky Derby.
- 1966—Kast King. Fourth at Belmont. Winner, Kentucky Derby.
- 1968—Forward Pass. Second at Belmont. Winner, Kentucky Derby.
- 1969—Majestic Prince. Second at Belmont. Winner, Kentucky Derby.
- 1971—Cannoners II. Fourth at Belmont. Winner, Kentucky Derby.
- 1979—Spectacular Bid. Third at Belmont. Winner, Kentucky Derby.



BID FAILS: Spectacular Bid and Ronnie Franklin, here crossing the finish in the Preakness, failed in Saturday's third prong of the Triple Crown, the Belmont Stakes, as they were beaten into third place by Coastal and Golden Act.

Royals win, 9-8

Yanks defeated on inside-park homer

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP) — Willie Wilson's inside-the-park home run leading off the 13th inning gave the Kansas City Royals a 9-8 victory over the New York Yankees Saturday.

Wilson pounded the first pitch of the inning from Ken Clay up the alley between left-fielder Roy White and center-fielder Mickey Rivers and roared home while White retrieved the ball and made a weak throw to the infield.

Marty Pattin, 3-0, got the victory. In all, the teams used nine pitchers and amassed 29 hits.

The Yankees went ahead 8-7 in the top of the ninth when Willie Randolph singled and Craig Nettles doubled but Kansas city tied it in the bottom of the inning when Wilson singled, was bunted to second and scored on George Brett's single.

In two other American League day games, Carl Yastrzewski, Carlton Fisk, Fred Lynn and Jim Rice hit home runs to pace Boston past Minnesota, 12-6, while homers by Bob Davis, John Mayberry and

Rico Carty helped Toronto defeat Oakland, 5-0.

In two NL days games, Craig Swan pitched a seven-hitter and Steve Henderson drove in two runs to lead the New York Mets past Houston, 4-0, while Jerry Martin drove in three runs with a single and a double to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 5-3 victory over Los Angeles.

Steve Stone won his first game in nearly a month, limiting Texas to seven hits over eight innings while pitching the Baltimore Orioles to their fourth straight victory, a 4-3 decision over the Rangers.

Tom Seaver of the Cincinnati Reds tossed a three-hitter and retired the last 24 batters he faced to pick up his first victory since April 19, a 7-1 decision over the Montreal Expos.

Willie McCovey broke the record for career National League homers for a left-handed hitter when his three-run pinch Homer in the eighth inning snapped a tie and powered the San Francisco

Giants to a 6-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

American League	
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 2	
California 9, Detroit 1	
Cleveland 4, Seattle 3, 10 innings	
National League	
Philadelphia 9, Atlanta 3	
St. Louis 7, San Diego 4	

Rampage caps Hamburg triumph

FRANKFURT, June 10 (AP) — A surprise defeat at the hand of Bayern Munich and a stadium wrecked by rampaging fans spoiled the victory celebration of newly crowned West German soccer champion Hamburg, Saturday.

Munich beat Hamburg, 2-1, in their season finale at the Volkspark Stadium and rescue helicopters landed on the field minutes after the final whistle when fans tore down an iron fence, trampling and badly injuring other spectators while swarming over the ground.

Police said 18 persons were injured, four of them seriously. Ambulances raced through the stadium gates while thousands tried to reach their idols who had fled the field in panic.

West Indies whip India on perfect Greenidge 100

LONDON, June 10 (AP) — West Indian Gordon Greenidge hit an impeccable 106 not out Saturday to help his team to a nine-wicket victory over India on the opening day of the Prudential World Cup cricket competition.

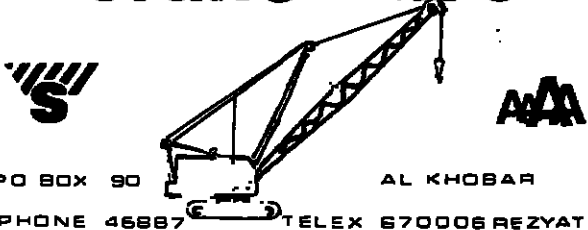
In other matches, England beat Australia by six wickets, Pakistan downed Canada by eight wickets and New Zealand defeated Sri Lanka by nine wickets.

It was the highest ever score by

a west Indian in the World Cup, and it speeded his team to victory with nine overs to spare.

Other results:
 At Lord's, Australia 659 for 9, England 160 for 4 (Good 53). England won by six wickets.
 At Headingley, Canada 139 for 9, Pakistan 140 for 2 (Sadiq Khan 57 not out). Pakistan by eight wickets.
 At Trent Bridge, Sri Lanka 189 (A. Tisdell 59, New Zealand 190 for 1 (Tanner 83 not out, Howarth 63 not out). New Zealand won by nine wickets.

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PASSPORT LOST

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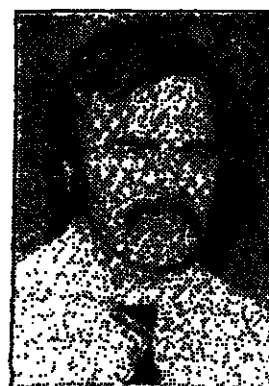
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WARNING



Trading and Industrial Group, C.R. No. 7393, Tel.: 28011 & 28022 P.O. Box 2500 — Jeddah hereby warns that the sponsored Mr. Bengt Herman Cygnel, bearing Finnish Nationality according to Passport No. 230316 dtd: 28/11/1978, in any respect, does not represent and nor does he hold any official status with us. As he will be leaving the Kingdom for good so whoever has claim on him is requested to contact us with-in fifteen days from this warning date.

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Also, it may be agreed with the tenant to sell the furniture to him if he wishes to. For further information please call: ARAB NEWS, Telephone Nos. 28708, 47589, 34962 or the villa Tel.: 53774 — Jeddah.



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The Saudi British Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Co.)

Capital SR 100,000,000 fully paid

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank due to be held at the Head Office of the Bank at 5.30 pm on Saturday 21 Rajab 1399 (16 June 1979) will now be held in the Al Hamra Room (first floor) at the MERIDIEN HOTEL in Jeddah. All other details remain unchanged.

The Bank regrets any inconvenience caused by this change and requests shareholders to take note of the new meeting place.

Commercial Registration 16511 Jeddah

Board of Directors

B.C.

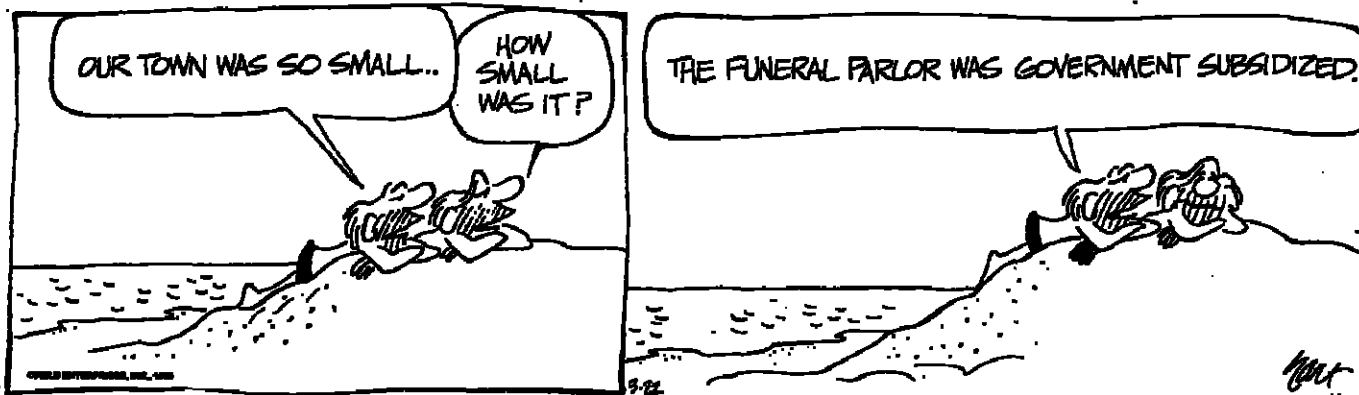
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



Dennis the Menace.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 French cleric

5 Decorated anew

10 Without charge

11 Unruffled

12 Archduke

13 Maple-leaf land

14 Tokyo, before 1868

15 Man with a beat

16 Performed

17 Stay

18 Metric measure

20 Being: Sp.

21 Consonant

22 Earth mover

24 Praline ingredient

25 A "merry son"

26 Saturated

27 Oasis

28 Calif. city

31 Schlegel play

32 Jelly

33 "As a Stranger"

34 Less than a dozen

36 Attics

37 Outwining

38 Vase handle

39 Unevenly shaped

MUSICAL

CANTATA

ALLOWED

STAR

APPROX

ROCK

SOPHOM

ARMED

TOM

MORITARI

AMAR

AVE

ROARING

ZEN

RESPOND

CITA

TEITICE

Saturday's Answer

15 Mention

26 Worn out

16 Vicuna's

38 Rose

17 Shine

32 Chromo-

22 One type

some

of triangle

35 Duct

23 In vogue

36 Rachel's

feature

38 Rachel's

nickname

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X R

is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's. X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

NAUWB MPQKB RBPM QPYK

UTPGJ QKB JVUB TKUGJWEGA

PBKO CP. - RUJVUYWSK VKNTGYB

Saturday's Cryptquote: MY DAYS STEAL AWAY SILENTLY AND MARCH ON... AS IF THEY WERE SHOD WITH FELT. - WILLIAM COWPER

Believe It or Not!

NOAH WEBSTER (1759-1843) WHO TOOK 28 YEARS TO COMPILE HIS DICTIONARY HEARD IT DENOUNCED BY BOTH AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CRITICS AS VULGAR AND BARBAROUS



BIRD THAT WAS TOO GOOD-LOOKING FOR ITS OWN GOOD SWAN. ALTHOUGH ITS MEAT WAS TENDER AND ONLY WAS OFTEN SERVED IN MEDICAL DINING BECAUSE IT LOOKED SO ATTRACTIVE ON THE BANQUET TABLE

2d MARQUESS OF RIPON of England, DURING HIS LIFE-TIME SHOT 556,000 BIRDS. HE DIED ON A GROUSE MOOR, AFTER BAGGING 52 BIRDS ON THE MORNING OF SEPT. 12, 1923

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Forcing or Non-forcing

Below are six unrelated bidding sequences. Where the question mark appears in each case, indicate whether you consider your partner's last bid forcing (compelling you absolutely to bid again) or non-forcing (permitting you to pass). If partner's last bid merely urges but does not compel you to bid again, treat it as non-forcing.

1. North South
1♣ 1♠
1♥ ?
2. North South
1♣ 1♥
2♣ ?
3. North South
1♣ 1♥
3♥ ?
4. North South
1♣ 1♥
3♣ ?
5. North South
1♣ 2♥
2♥ ?
6. North South
1♣ 1♥
3♥ ?

1. Not forcing. North may have a minimum opening bid and South may have a minimum response, and therefore it would not make sense to treat one heart as forcing. If North wanted to force another response, he would bid two hearts (a jump-shift) over one diamond.

2. Forcing. When the responder (as distinguished from the opening bidder) names a new suit, that bid is forcing. Thus, one heart was forcing, and a diamond is equally forcing.

3. Not forcing. A jump-raise by responder is forcing, but a jump-raise by opener is not forcing. True, South seldom passes in this sequence, but he may do so if he has a very poor hand.

4. Not forcing. One spade would be forcing, and two spades (a slam try) also would be forcing, but three spades is a different kind of animal. It is a preemptive bid, pure and simple, and may consist of something like seven spades to the K-Q-J and nothing else. North may therefore pass if he has a minimum opening bid, and South must bid again.

5. Forcing. Once South bids over three clubs (which is invitational and not forcing) his side is pretty much committed to a game. South may be simply identifying his diamond length and have only a game in mind, or he may have a slam in mind and be simply working time to allow North to define his values more sharply. But whatever South's intentions are, North can't pass three diamonds, since this would amount to blowing first hot and then cold.

6. Not forcing. North may have a minimum opening bid and South may have a minimum response, and therefore it would not make sense to treat one heart as forcing. If North wanted to force another response, he would bid two hearts (a jump-shift) over one diamond.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Monday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	4:16	5:44	12:27	3:46	7:05	8:35
Medina	4:04	5:30	12:28	3:48	7:12	8:42
Nejd	3:37	5:12	12:00	3:21	6:43	8:13

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Childrens Show	Sesame St: 1125
5:49 Studio See	Skates
6:18 The Hero	The Kids Revenge
6:42 L.L. House on the Prairie	Election
7:29 Geo. Kirby Show	Corbitt Monica
8:00 New Candid Camera Show	Handwriting Analysis
8:22 Special	The North Slope
8:42 Mystery Movie-Columbo	Last Salute to the Commodore

WEATHER

Forecast for the next 24 hours:
Hot summer weather will prevail over most of the regions of the Kingdom. Thick patches of clouds will gather over the western and northwestern highlands offering chances of thundershowers. Surface winds will blow easterly at moderate to active speed raising dust and sands over the southern and eastern regions.
Sea conditions will be light to medium in the territorial waters.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	43	29	Tabuk	40	21
Jeddah	38	28	Turair	37	19
Riyadh	45	31	Arar	39	21
Dhahran	44	33	Rafha	42	25
Medina	45	32	Sulayil	45	27
Taif	38	23	Abha	31	19

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Afternoon Transmission

Evening Transmission

1:00 Opening

1:01 The Holy Quran

1:05 Gems of Guidance

1:10 This Week's Landmark

1:20 Top of the Pops

1:50 Classical Music

2:20 On Islam

2:30 Jazz Music

3:00 NEWS

3:10 Press Review

3:20 Islam - The Divine Truth

3:30 Leaps & Bounds

3:40 MUSIC

3:50 Close Down

10:00 Opening

10:01 The Holy Quran

10:05 Message to the Faithful

10:10 Light Music

10:15 NEWS

10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle

10:30 Music Worldwide

11:00 Youth Welfare

11:10 Music

11:15 The Evening Show

11:45 World of Guitar

12:00 Imp., Com. & Recollections

12:10 MUSIC

12:15 Nashville

12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams

01:00 Close Down

VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup:

Reports: Actualities:

Opinion; Analyses

8:30 Dateline

News Summary

Special English: News; Feature. The

Making of a Nation

News Summary

9:30 Music USA: (Standards)

10:00 News Roundup:

Reports: Actualities

10:05 Opinion: Analyses

News Summary

10:30 VOA Magazine:

American; Science;

Cultural; Letter

11:00 Special English: News

11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News Newsmakers'

voices correspondents

reports background,

features media comments

news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission

8:00 World News

8:09 *Twenty-Four Hours

News Summary

8:30 *Sarah Ward

8:45 World Today

9:00 Newsdesk

9:30 *Opera Star

10:00 World News

10:09 Twenty-Four Hours

News Summary

10:30 *Sarah Ward

10:45 *Something to Show

You

11:00 World News

11:09 FReflections

11:15 Piano Style

11:30 Brain of Britain 1978

12:00 World News

12:09 British Review

12:15 World Today

12:30 Financial News

12:40 Look Ahead

12:45 The Tony Myatt

Request Show

Evening Transmission

1:15 Ulster in Focus

1:30 Discovery

2:00 World News

2:00 World News

2:09 News about Britain

2:15 Alphabet of

Musical Curios

2:30 Sports International

2:40 Radio Newsreel

3:15 Promenade Concert

3:45 Sports Round-up

4:00 World News

4:09 Twenty-Four Hours:

News Summary

4:30 The Pleasure's Yours

5:15 Report on Religion

6:00 Radio Newsreel

6:15 *Outlook

7:00 World News

7:09 Commentary

7:15 *Sherlock Holmes

7:45 World Today

8:00 World News

8:09 *Books and Writers

8:30 *Take One

8:45 Sports Round-up

9:00 World News

9:09 News about Britain

9:15 Radio Newsreel

9:30 Farming World

10:00 Outlook News

Summary

10:39 Stock Market Report

10:43 Look Ahead

10:45 Ulster in Focus

11:00 World News

11:09 Twenty-Four Hours:

news Summary

11:30 The Pleasure's Yours

Midnight Transmission

12:15 Talkabout

12:45 Nature

Notebook

Notebook

1.03 World News

1.09 World Today

1.25 Financial News

1.35 Book Choice

1.40 Reflections

1.45 Sports Round-up

2.00 World News

2.09 Commentary

2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
Judgment may be fairly rare career matters in the a.m. Too many irons in the fire gives way to concentrated and successful effort later.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
Too much discussion may confuse the issue. After consulting with others, your best course of action is to stick to tried and true methods.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
Efforts to negotiate a loan or to try new sources of capital may not get off the ground. Family members though prove helpful.

CANCER (June 21 to July 23) ♋
No sense in beating around the bush. A serious talk with close ones leads to constructive solutions. Don't be fearful.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 23) ♌
After experimentation with new work techniques, you may decide current methods serve you best. Then, you make important progress.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
You may make an important decision re romance.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) ♎
Problems related to domestic expenses may surface, but after early confusion, you're able to handle responsibility efficiently.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
Minor irritation could lead to ill-advised speech. If so, why not make amends in the p.m.? Strengthen bonds of friendship.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
Avoid nervousness about financial matters. The picture will straighten itself out by day's end. Superiors are helpful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
Others may seem critical or superficial, but this only strengthens your convictions. Later, your forthrightness silences critics.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
Fetty grievances may have you gnawing to yourself, but a research project captures your interest and you forget about earlier hassles.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
Be discriminating about what invitations you accept. Avoid those who waste your time. Close ones may prove to be your best companions now.



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departure 02.15 arrival 07.45
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* Schedule effective until further notice



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PAGE 12

International

الطريق ١٦ وجب ١٣٩٩ هـ

Jet strafes Managua

Somoza's capital racked by Sandinistas' offensive

MANAGUA, June 10 (AP) — Sandinista guerrillas launched attacks in the heart of Managua Saturday, fighting government troops within blocks of President Anastasio Somoza's fortified compound.

Bomb blasts and gunfire rattled the capital and a National Guard jet strafed the western sector of the city. Officials said Managua was braced for a major assault.

A clandestine radio station run by the rebels said Saturday that Somoza had left Nicaragua. A Somoza aide denied the report, saying the president was in his compound.

Officials meanwhile said they were routing the guerrillas in fighting near the Costa Rican border.

The aide, who did not identify himself, said in the early evening that Somoza was at a meeting with members of his cabinet in the compound known as the "Bunker."

The Sandinista clandestine radio "Sandino" broadcast the claim as guerrillas launched attacks in the heart of the nation's

capital, and sporadic but heavy firing could be heard all day, while a long battle raged in the south between the National Guard and the Sandinistas near Costa Rica.

The Guard issued a statement claiming it had broken the back of a rebel offensive along the Costa Rican border and saying 48 "members of the International Communist Mercenary Brigade" were killed and the remainder were fleeing across the border.

The announcement claimed the Guard captured "large quantities of arms in the operation, including 50 caliber machineguns."

But a Sandinista official in Costa Rica said the guerrillas had punched up to 10 miles inside Nicaragua, heading north.

Some members of Somoza's cabinet, including Foreign Minister Julio Quintana, moved into the Intercontinental Hotel next door to the Bunker.

"The situation is very delicate. We're expecting a major attack in Managua," he said.

Ricocheting tracer bullet could be seen from the hotel during the night, and residents who ventured out in the early morning hours found some streets blocked by smoldering automobiles.

Managua and the rest of Nicaragua were in the sixth day of a general strike which has shut most businesses and transport.

Some people scurried out in the early morning to stand in line at food stores and neighborhood stores, willing to pay inflated prices for basic commodities.

Radio Sandino warned that a general insurrection was coming in Managua and urged residents to stock up on food and water.

National Guard sources said the guerrillas were active across the city during the night and that some wore uniforms and carried automatic weapons.

The Sandinistas, who take their name from General Augusto Cesar Sandino, who fought U.S. Marines in the 1920s and 1930s, also claimed to hold the cities of Masaya, Matagalpa and Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city, 54 miles northwest of Managua.

People reached by telephone in Masaya said the city was under heavy attack by the National Guard. Leon residents said the city was calm and that the streets were controlled by guerrillas.

The National Guard said it had encircled Leon and planned to mount an offensive soon.

Torrential rains have drenched all the country in the last three days, hampering military operations on both sides.

Leon people complained they were running out of food and catching rain water for drinking, although the rebels were distributing food provisions.

Journalists who visited Masaya late Friday said several hundred National Guardsmen were descending on the city from the hills southeast of town, while another column of troops approached from the Managua side. Heavy firing erupted shortly afterward.

Red Cross officials in Managua said relief convoys had been sent carrying food, medicine and clothing to Masaya and Matagalpa.

"The situation in those cities is truly critical. We understand there are a lot of dead and wounded in both. We also have a lot of refugees at the Red Cross centers in both towns."

The rebels, who are fighting to end 42 years of Somoza family domination, say they are in the final stage of their battle to overthrow the president.

National Guardsmen used a T-33 jet to strafe rebel positions in the poor neighborhood of Nicaragua, in the western sector of Managua, where Guard sources said the rebels had erected street barricades in several locations.

A local man said uniformed guerrillas armed with automatic weapons manned the barricades.

A resident of the Central America neighborhood, on the southeast side of Managua, said he saw half a dozen guerrillas run past his house Saturday morning.

"They were kids, 14 to 22 years old. They had their faces covered with bandannas and they all carried pistols," he said.

Kansas, also an investigator on the experiment.

Voyager I is now about 50 million miles from Jupiter and will approach Saturn Nov. 13, 1980. It was launched from Cape Canaveral Sept. 5, 1977 and approached Jupiter March 5, 1979. Voyager II, launched from Cape Canaveral Aug. 20, 1977, will approach Jupiter July 9.

S.M. Krimigis, principal investigator on the experiment and head of the Space Physics and Instrumentation Group of the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory said "as soon as we (Voyager) crossed the boundary between Jupiter's magnetic field and the solar wind at some three million miles, we detected the plasma envelope...and it seems to occur in most of Jupiter's magnetosphere."

Jupiter's gas cover probably acquires its energy from the interaction between that planet's rapidly rotating magnetic field and the solar wind, Krimigis explained.

"This Jovian plasma is probably the hottest thing in the solar system," said Dr. George Gloeckler, another investigator from the physics Department at the University of Maryland.

"Even the interior of the sun is estimated to be less than 20 million degrees," added Dr. T.P. Armstrong of the University of



PHILADELPHIA: Valentin Moroz, one of several Soviet dissidents freed in April in a trade for spies caught in the United States, listens to Hobart Cawood, superintendent of the Independence National Historical Park, during a visit to the Liberty Bell recently. He had been released after 14 years in prison.

American brothers in Porsche take heart-stopping Le Mans

LE MANS, June 10 (AP) — American brothers Don and Bill Whittington, driving with West German Klaus Ludwig in a Porsche-935 twin-turbo coupe, triumphed in a sensational Le Mans 24-hour road race Sunday.

Paul Newman, 54, finished a heart-stopping second, as West German Rolf Stommelen, co-driving with Newman and Dick Barbour of San Diego, crawled the last 20 minutes with a dying engine.

The Whittington brothers, of Jacksonville, Florida, owners of the Road Atlanta Race Track in Georgia, took the lead after seven hours and lost it or briefly.

But with just 2 hours and 10 minutes to go, the car broke a fuel-injection drive belt, and Don Whittington spent an agonizing time on the back straight improvising another.

But they retained the lead because the Barbour car also had a long pit stop and could not catch the leader.

Third was the French team of Francois Servanin, Laurent Perrier and Francois Trisconi in another Porsche-935 twin turbo.

The Swiss team of Angelo Pallevicini, Herbert Muller — a Le Mans veteran — and Marco Vanoli finished fourth in a Porsche-934 turbo, a more standard car than the three top finishers.

The winners covered 306 laps of the 8.46-mile circuit, 2,588 miles in the 24 hours, at an average speed of 108.04 miles per hour.

The distance was shorter than past races here because of heavy rain much of Sunday.

The race was a disaster for Works Porsche-936 speedster and the Mirage-Ford teams, favorites. All failed to finish.

The last Mirage driven by Derek Bell and David Hobbs failed to start after a long pit stop

in the final three minutes of the race.

The Whittington brothers finished 58.99 miles ahead of Viycur, Newman and Stommelen.

They had raced here last year in an IMSA Rule Porsche, abandoning it after a collision in the eighth hour. Viycur finished fifth that year.

This year, fifth was the Rondeau driven by French rally stars Jean Ragnotti and Bernard Darniche.

Adenis detain staff from Iraqi Embassy

KUWAIT, June 10 (AP) — South Yemen has detained Iraqi Embassy staff in Aden in retaliation for Iraq's refusal to release South Yemeni Embassy personnel in Baghdad.

Aden Radio, monitored here, quoted an official statement as saying the South Yemeni government "had been obliged to apply the rules of reciprocity and exercise its natural and legitimate rights."

The Iraqis would be held until the South Yemeni Embassy staff are released and a five-day old Iraqi siege on the South Yemeni

Embassy lifted.

Relations between the two countries deteriorated after the June 2 killing in Aden of Tewfik Rushdi, an Iraqi university professor.

Rushdi was fatally shot near his house. South Yemen charged that five security agents attached to the Iraqi Embassy were involved in the assassination.

Iraq denied the charge, but South Yemeni authorities put the Iraqi Embassy under siege and demanded the surrender of the five.

May have been more than analyst

Secret CIA list reported in suicide's boat

BALTIMORE, June 10 (AP) — A CIA notebook, containing top-secret telephone numbers of American spies, was among effects left aboard a boat by former CIA intelligence officer John Paisley, the "Baltimore Sun" has reported.

The newspaper reported in its Sunday edition that the "red-line" notebook was discovered in a briefcase full of papers recovered from Paisley's boat last October, a few days after a body Maryland State Police said was Paisley's was found in the Chesapeake Bay.

State police said they believed Paisley committed suicide. Maryann Paisley has questioned whether the body was really that of her husband.

The notebook contained secret telephone numbers which connected with American intelligence-gathering operatives, said unidentified CIA sources quoted in the "Sun".

The CIA has said Paisley was doing routine weapons-analysis work at the time of his disappearance, but the "Sun" said discovery

of the phone book suggests he may have been involved in covert operations. The CIA said the claim was "ridiculous."

"Sure they found a notebook with a few phone numbers in it but nothing top-secret," a spokesman said. "It's unbelievable. That's irresponsible."

Taking such a notebook outside of headquarters in Langley Virginia, is considered a security breach, the newspaper quoted CIA sources familiar with the

agent's communication system as saying.

"For most of us who work here, it's just like any other job," said one unidentified CIA analyst.

"But the people in the red-line books, well, that's certainly the covert side."

The CIA says Paisley never worked in counterintelligence, but the "Sun" said a six-month investigation revealed a different John Paisley.

The newspaper quoted sources

as saying Paisley regularly interrogated dissident emigrants and political defectors from the Soviet Union to try to sniff out Soviet spies and double agents.

The sources said Paisley was approached by agents for the KGB and was asked to become a double-agent. The offer allegedly took place during the second round in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Helsinki.

The KGB, the sources said, wanted information about the American negotiating position. The sources said that when Paisley reported the contact to his superiors, he was advised to "take the pitch."

Paisley then fed information to the KGB about the United States fallback position in the SALT negotiations and about how the U.S. intended to "cheat" on SALT, the "Sun" quoted the sources as saying.

The "Sun" also said Paisley was involved, about five years ago, in an agency-wide search for a well-entrenched Soviet double-agent, or "mole," who had penetrated the highest levels of the CIA command.

"Paisley may have gotten caught in the middle," suggested one of the "Sun's" sources. "Maybe he learned who the mole was. Or maybe he stumbled across some piece of information which might have led to the mole — and which made him an instant liability."

Amin reportedly living in seclusion in Tripoli

HAMBURG, June 10 (AP) — Former Ugandan President Idi Amin is living in Tripoli, and a reporter who traced him there spent eight days in jail for his discovery, the West German magazine "Der Spiegel" said Sunday.

"He (Amin) continuously changes his quarters. Most of the time he sleeps at the heavily guarded government guest house on a bay near Tripoli or at the residence of the Ugandan ambassador," reporter Erich Wiedemann said.

"Just once a week he affords himself a visit to his family, housed in three apartments of the one-storey Hotel Shati Andalus 20

kilometers west of the capital."

For the family's protection against possible Israeli raids, the report said, the Libyan government evacuated two rows of houses in the vicinity, forming a barrier around the hotel which, however, remains open toward the Mediterranean.

"Amin has not collected any riches. He lives from the alms the Libyan leader bestows on him..."

Libyan officials arrested Wiedemann as he attempted to leave the country for West Germany and held him in jail for eight days. He was informed that searching for Amin was espionage, if not worse: "preparing to kidnap the illustrious refugee," the report said.

But worried over MX

Russians optimistic about Vienna talks

MOSCOW, June 10 (R) — The Soviet Union this weekend signaled cautious optimism that the coming summit between President Brezhnev and President Carter would bring an all-round improvement in relations between the two superpowers.

But at the same time the official press indicated that Carter had disappointed Moscow by approving development of the new MX mobile missile system on the eve of the June 15-18 summit and the signing of the SALT-II accord.

In its weekly review, the Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" said "all mankind, including leading statesmen in the major capitalist countries" wished the Vienna summit success.

They also wanted to see "the quickest possible ratification" of the accord, which Carter said he was ready to explain to Brezhnev and Brezhnev are due to sign in the Austrian capital June 18, "Pravda" added.

The summit, "Pravda" declared, "could promote the improvement of relations between the USSR and the USA and also of the entire international climate. And the need for such an improvement is obvious," it added.

But in an implicit rebuke to Carter, the Kremlin paper said the administration's explanation that the MX system was effectively permitted under SALT-II, which has been under negotiation for almost seven years, "was not enough."

"The hawks in the U.S., while inflating the myth about a Soviet

preventive strike, are trying to encourage the president to choose a location system for the MX which would complicate its monitoring," "Pravda" said.

"And this can in no way be reconciled with the SALT-II treaty," it added.

Carter, "Pravda" suggested, could have made a more useful contribution to the summit by concentrating efforts "on curbing the arms race and not on new military preparationism."

Similar reactions to the MX decision, which Carter said he was ready to explain to Brezhnev and Brezhnev are due to sign in the Austrian capital June 18, "Pravda" added.

Any suggestion that the Soviet Union could contemplate a first strike were simply aimed at justifying the vast defense expenditure of the U.S. and "ensuring the continuance of the fabulous profits of the military-industrial complex," Tass said.

The government newspaper "Izvestia," in an article which did not specifically mention the MX issue, said some officials of the administration were responsible for promoting the ideas that there existed a "Soviet military threat."

"While calling on the Senate to approve the SALT-II treaty," "Izvestia" declared, "they at the same time say publicly that they share the 'concern' of the right-wingers and speak of the need to increase spending on nuclear and conventional arms."



PUSHOVER: Mike Cairney, a Londoner, Saturday broke the world record for toppling dominoes in New York State, pushing over 169,713 with one push. He had been unable to set up 200,000, but broke the existing record of 135,000.

Dominoe-toppling record collapses in 40 minutes

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York, June 10 (AP) — The world's dominoe-toppling record fell Saturday as a 23-year-old English civil engineer here dashed over 169,713 of the pieces with a gentle push.

For almost 40 minutes, the dominoes fell as bystanders cheered.

"Smashing" said Michael Cairney as the last of his vast empire collapsed.

Cairney, a Londoner whose parents live in Greenwich, Connecticut, has spent much of the past two weeks on his knees at the Mid-Hudson Civic Center. He had hoped to set up 200,000 dominoes, but encountered a few unexpected falls. A recent wind

just as a door opened at the arena knocked over several thousand.

But the record was his Saturday as the chain set off elaborate stunts which included the outlines, in dominoes, of the British and American flags and a peacock.

Last month, 135,000 dominoes were toppled by two Illinois high school students.

Cairney set up about between 10,000 and 15,000 dominoes a day. He followed a complex blueprint that had dominoes going up bridges and making zig-zag patterns. He touched off the chain reaction at noon.

The event was staged to benefit the National Hemophilia Foundation.

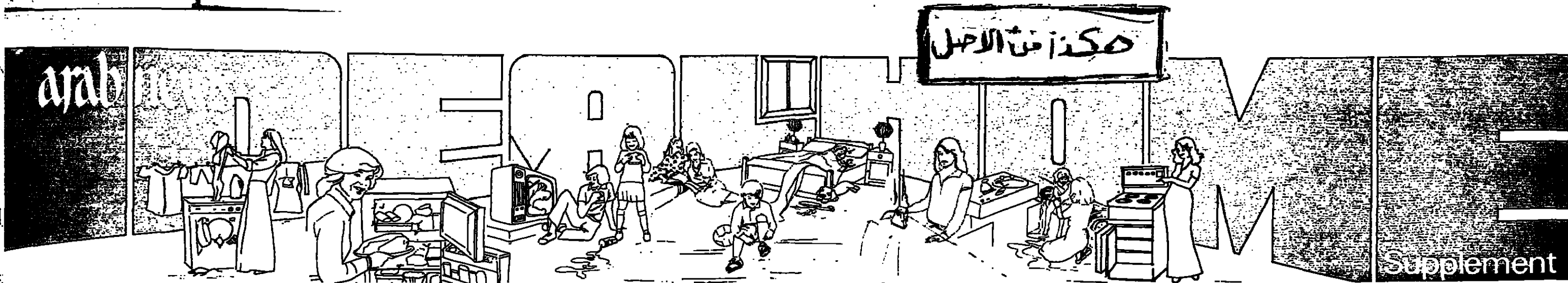
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A tribesman's rug stays unchallenged

By Elias Haddad
and
Michael J. Hall

Like a thorny desert rose which reappears in the spring after defeating the rigors of winter, the Persian carpet has survived the countless invaders and conquerors of its Iranian homeland.

Originally woven for warmth by tribesmen in the chilly Fars mountains, Persian carpets today have an elegant place in the drawing rooms of mansions and homes throughout the world.

European nations founded their own carpet industries centuries ago based on the carpets traders and explorers brought back from Persia. Thanks to modern technology those Western nations now turn out carpets and rugs of every shape, size and price — but none of them can match the real thing.

In the West, the pile carpet was unknown until the eighteenth century, and not until the power loom became established in the 19th century was there a means of manufacturing enough of them to keep up with demand.

But in Iran the pile-woven carpet has been a feature of almost every household for centuries, though no one really knows just when the first were woven.

In his 1953 classic on the subject, "The Persian Carpet," A. Cecil Edwards notes that, "although the antiquity of the Persian carpet is unproven, it may be fairly deduced."

The first relatively recent mention of carpets comes in the Arabic geography "Hudud-al-Alam, (Boundaries of the World)" written in the ninth century, which talks of rugs woven in distant Fars, and later in the tenth century several Arab geographers said parts of what is now Iran were already famous for their carpets and prayer rugs.

It was with the Arab conquest of Persia in the seventh century that carpets and Persia began to be inextricably linked.

The great explorer and geographer Ibn Batuta mentions that when he visited a town in Persia in the fourteenth century, a green carpet was spread to welcome him.

But references by Arab geographers to carpets between 900 and 1400 indicate that carpet weaving then was mainly a tribal industry, with each village or tribe weaving carpets to its own traditional patterns, with little thought given to formal design.

But in the thirteenth century, the invasions of the Mongols apparently brought the carpet industry — if it existed as such — to a standstill. But later Mongols, such as Ghazan Khan at the end of the 13th century, began again to cultivate a taste for elegant carpets, and covered the floors of their palaces with them.

There are no examples of the early Persian carpets remaining, largely because the wool and cotton with which they were woven does not stand up well to the ravages of time.

But beginning about 1500, with the establishment of the Sefavi dynasty in Iran, carpet weaving took great strides forward.

Shah Ismail, Shah Tahmasp and Shah Abbas, the first Persians to rule their land in 800 years, opened a whole new era in Persian arts, an era known for its prized miniature paintings as well as for the production of fine carpets.

It was during the reign of those first three Sefavis that carpet weaving began to take on the status of an art rather than a craft, and made the transition for a rural industry to an urban skill.

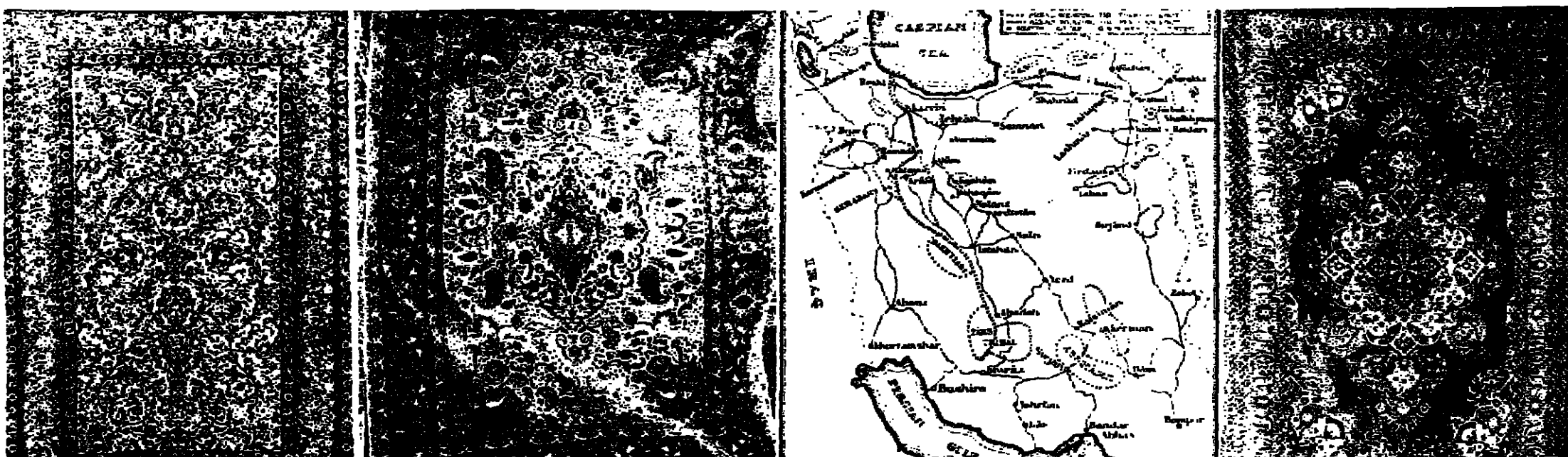
Famous painters of the period were commissioned to designing the Sefavi carpets, and Shah Tahmasp himself is believed to have designed several.

Carpets of that period bear designs which have been endlessly repeated since — Persian, Arabic and Chinese motifs — and many of them are in the great museums of the world.

During the reign of Shah Abbas, at his new capital of Isfahan, a carpet factory at the royal court was established, and soon carpets from its looms were being sent as gifts to foreign rulers.

However, the last four Sefavi monarchs possessed few of the traits of their predecessors, and Persia in general and carpet weaving in particular went into a decline.

A period of instability lasted for almost 100 years, during which



PERSIAN CARPETS: Pictures above show Persian carpets of different designs. The carpets, made of silk and wool, are on display at Jeddah carpet exhibitions. Prices start from SR200,000 upwards. The map shows weaving areas of Iran.

weaving was all but ignored, and it was not until the Qajar dynasty assumed power in 1779 that the way was cleared for a resumption of the weaver's trade as an appreciated art.

The Qajar monarchs successfully revived many of the ancient Persian arts, including carpet weaving, with its center in Tabriz in the northwest.

From those beginnings, by 1885, the modern period of carpet weaving in Persia arrived, with its rich abundance of shapes, sizes, designs and styles, all also with the risks — for buyers — of poorly woven and dyed carpets being sold as heirlooms.

Carpets from the Sefavi period up through the 1880s are not likely to be for sale to the ordinary buyer. In fact, only about 2,000 Persian carpets from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are known to exist now, and most of them are in museums.

So the carpet buyer today is going to be concerned primarily with the rugs of the Qajar period and that of the rulers of the Pahlavi dynasty. The status of the carpet industry under the Iranian revolution has yet to be determined, although it is unlikely that it will be ignored.

The process of making a Persian carpet is a long and laborious one, requiring much dedicated work by weavers and yers. Shortcutting it leads to the production of faulty carpets which may look perfect at first but on closer inspection — or after a little wear — prove to be shoddy.

The process begins in Iran's villages and towns with the loom, of which there are four types in use in the country. In rural areas, and among tribes, a portable, horizontal loom is used. These produce fine but small carpets.

It is on the three types of upright looms that most Persian carpets are woven.

The three types of horizontal looms — on which most carpets are woven — are known as the village type — also a relatively simple affair — the Tabriz type and the roller beam type. All incorporate the principle of stretching the wrap of the carpet (the vertical threads) between two poles, and then weaving the weft (the horizontal threads) back and forth through the wrap.

The roller beam type is the preferred loom these days.

Every loom, including the horizontal type includes a simple mechanism which enables the weaver to separate the alternate wrap threads into two sets, called leaves, so that the weft can easily be slipped through.

After each passage of the weft through the channel between the leaves, the leaves are rotated before the weft is again passed through on its return trip.

Combining the weave and the weft produces the basis for the carpet, a sort of mat, on which fine knots are interwoven to create the design and the pile features of the carpet.

In the old days, only young boys were employed as knot-tyers on the theory that only their young hands could tie the delicate, closely spaced knots of the finest Persian carpets. Because of child labor laws this is no longer the case.

Thus in many older carpets, quality can be measured by the number of knots per square inch. In the famous Ardebil Carpet in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, there are 17 x 19 knots to the inch, while in the Hunting Carpet at the Austrian Museum for Art and Industry in Vienna — reckoned to be the finest all-silk carpet in existence — there are 27 x 29 knot to the inch.

But such quality can only be obtained using silk, and because it is cold and hard and thus unsuited as a floor covering, most carpets have been woven with a wool or cotton pile, though silk may be used for the weft and wrap.

So, generally, any carpet with more than a 16 x 16 knot to the inch frequency can be considered of excellent quality.

There are two basic types of knots used in Iran today for making carpets and several inferior variations of each of them.

The basic knots are known as the Turkish knot and the Persian knot. They may be tied in the same villages and towns and parts of the country, so the type of knot has little to do with the name it has been given. There also apparently is no real difference in the quality of the finished carpet because of the type knot used.

A master carpet weaver will tie one knot to connect each two strands of the wrap of the carpet, insuring knots which provide a soft and plush pile.

An inferior method involves tying the knots to connect four strands of the wrap, resulting in carpets much more prone to wear, and with much thinner piles.

Unfortunately the only real way to tell the difference between a tightly knotted carpet and one in which the weaver tied four-strand knots is to feel it, and for that one must have a properly tied carpet also to tell the difference.

Doubly unfortunately, since the early 1940s such knots have proliferated throughout Iran, as they enable a weaver to produce almost twice as many carpets as he or she could have tied previously.

The use of the wider knot, sadly, has coincided with the rise in world-wide interest in the Persian carpet, particularly in the West.

Tying the knots and sewing together the carpet's trim are the last stages in the production of a fine Persian carpet.

But before the subject of carpet manufacture is abandoned, the question of carpet dye should be mentioned.

In Iran itself carpet-dyeing is held to be a great art. But that isn't necessarily the case. In fact, almost any second year student in a Western textile institute or technical college is probably far and away the master of the Iranian dyer when it comes to knowledge of dyes and their effects.

What makes the Persian dyer special, however, is not his knowledge of the technicalities of the subject, but his knowledge of its traditions. He knows what techniques were used in centuries gone by, and thus can duplicate their effects today.

The best dyes for Persian carpets are natural dyes, such as indigo for the blues and madder for the reds and roses. Other natural substances such as vine leaves are used for yellows and walnut husks for camel and brown.

These gradually fade to the soft patina of the true Persian carpet in a process which seems only to enhance both their value and their beauty.

But beginning soon after the Qajar dynasty encouraged a revival in the art of making carpets, Iran was hit by a new wave of invaders.

This time they weren't soldiers bent on conquest, but merchants bent on selling Persian craftsmen cheap dye, mostly with an acid base, which has come to be known as "aniline" dye.

Their chief defect is that they fade too rapidly and to a color nothing like that which was originally intended. Some, in fact, almost disappear during cleaning. So one can begin with a brilliant red and soon have nothing left but a poor pink-white on a rug where that color is not appropriate.

As far back as the 1890s, the Qajar rulers tried to stamp out the import of such dyes, but because they were much cheaper than the natural Persian dyes they were very popular with weaver, so the efforts to get rid of them in large part came to naught.

A second type of imported dye, known as "chrome dye," is also used these days in the manufacture of some Persian carpets. Based on potassium bichromate, these dyes are technically excellent and do not fade with exposure to washing or sunlight.

In fact, their very fastness is their chief drawback. One of the great merits of the native Persian dyes is that they do fade — slowly, uniformly, and into colors which soften and blend together giving the mellow tones of old Persian rugs. Chrome-dyed rugs, in contrast, are often harsh in color.

The question of design — the last major characteristic of the Persian rug to be dealt with — is individual as the buyer's taste or the weaver's tribe or place of residence.

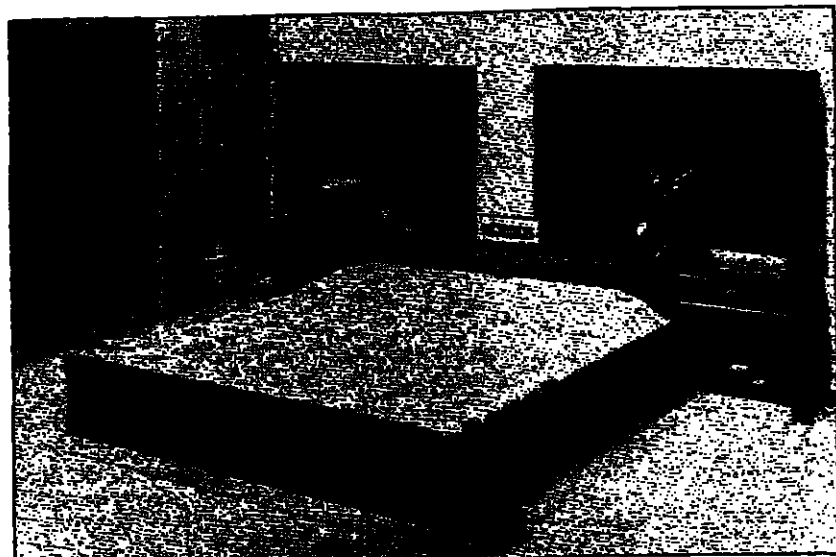
Different tribes produce different characteristic designs; different cities or schools of weavers likewise are individual in their choices. Basically speaking, Persian rugs are divided into two general design categories — rectilinear and curvilinear.

Rectilinear rugs, mostly smaller tribal carpets, have geometric patterns based on straight lines, and consisting of knots tied in straight vertical, horizontal or diagonal lines.

The rectilinear rugs can be woven on the primitive looms of tribal

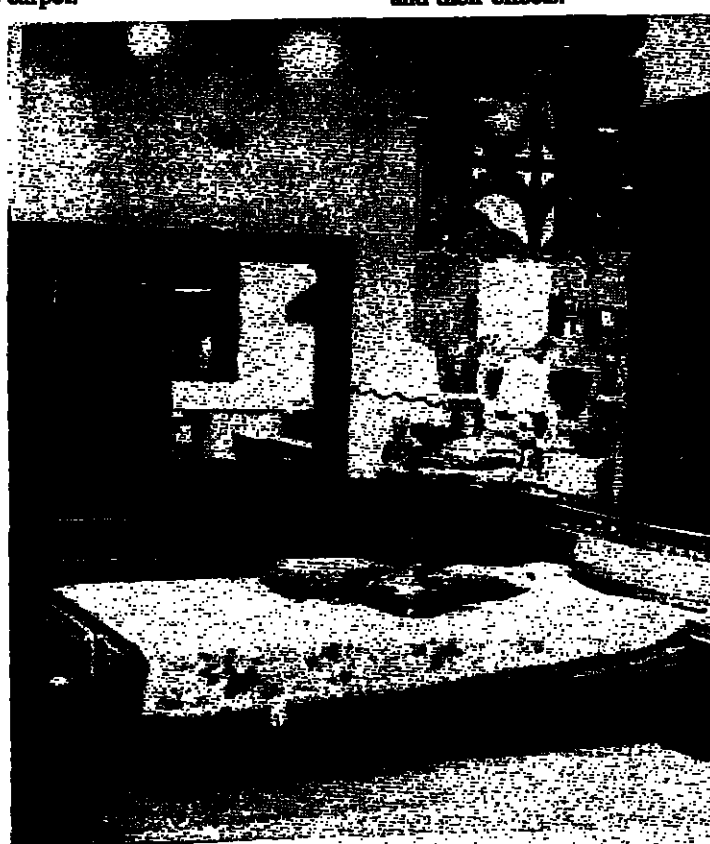
(Continued on page 3)

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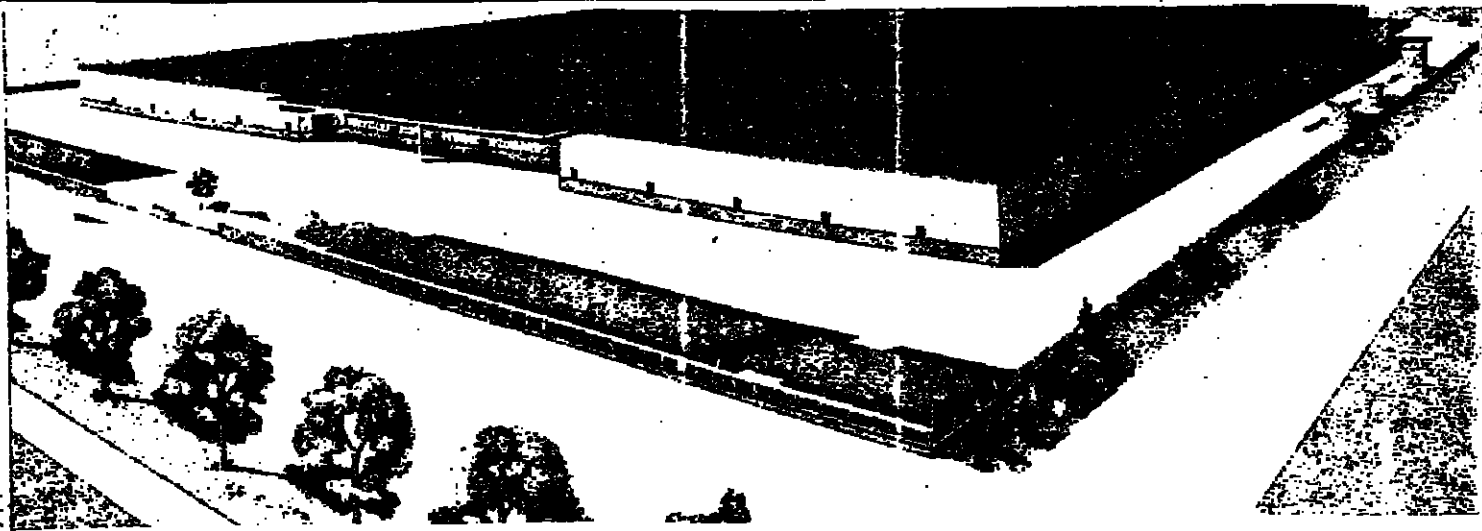


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An artist's impression of the first Saudi carpet factory being built at the Jeddah Industrial estate

Sanibi to build 1st carpet plant

By Farouk Lagman

Sometime this year Saudi Arabia will have its first carpet manufacturing plant.

The factory, being built at the Jeddah Industrial Estate, will have a capacity of more than 1.3 million square meters of machine-made carpets and of various kinds and designs, according to Awad Sanibi, director of Arabian Carpets Exhibition in Sharafiya.

It will eventually produce two million square meters in the first year, and 2.6 million square meters in 1981, thereby meeting the entire demand of the Kingdom for machine carpets by the end of 1982. Exports begin the year after.

The factory is a joint venture between the Sanibis who own Arabian Carpets Exhibition and other Saudi investors.

The paid-up capital of the venture is SR14 million with a substantial assistance from the state-run Saudi Industrial Development Fund.

The total cost of the factory is in the region of SR80 million, and when it starts production at full capacity the cost will rise to SR100 million.

Awad inherited the carpet trade from his father, who, 26 years ago started a small shop in downtown Jeddah.

The shop is still in business though the main two-story Exhibition was opened in Sharafiya 12 years ago. Sales were limited to Persian

carpets and European rugs before the explosion of the wall-to-wall demand. Arabian Carpets expanded business by opening branches in Riyadh, Al Khobar, Khamis Mushait and Taif.

Other branches will be opened shortly in Medina, Mecca and other towns.

While the Persian carpets maintain their outstanding value demand for machine-made carpets far exceeds that for hand-made rugs. "The ratio is easily nine to one" according to Awad.

He described Persian carpets as "pure diamond — their prices and stature rise by the years."

Awad said he was ready to buy old Persian carpets at twice the original price despite their extensive use.

Prices for Persian carpets range from SR1,000 to SR10,000 per meter square, depending on the quality of material (silk or wool) used, design and weaving.

However, high quality carpets are also imported from China, India, Turkey and Pakistan, while machine woven rugs come from most European countries, the United States and Japan.

Until recently some preferred to buy Persian carpets and machine-made rugs, but of late, there has been a marked tendency to use wall-to-wall carpeting.

Prices at Arabian Carpets reach SR500,000 for a fairly small carpet that packs all the qualities of a gem in wool and silk.



Awad Sanibi displays an expensive Persian carpet at his Arabian Carpets Exhibition in Jeddah

As-Said expanding stores

By A Staff Reporter

A ten storey-building is going up in Jeddah on the old showroom of As-Said Stores.

General Manager Sheikh Salem Baduraq has claimed that the SR32 million complex will be the largest shopping center for home appliances in the entire Middle East.

The rapid expansion of his business Sheikh Salem added, was mainly for the new items his stores display every other week. "The goods are of high quality and prices competitive as well."

Sitting in his office at King Abdul Aziz Street, Sheikh Salem pulled out two chocolate trays that

have arrived recently from France and asked to tell the difference.

Both looked nearly the same though one is made of stainless steel and the other of an inferior metal.

"Inferior quality items were being imported to undersell our higher priced ones", Sheikh Salem explained. But he expressed confidence that conscious buyers can tell the quality of the metal. To keep up with new products Sheikh Salem makes several trips abroad during the year and brings back the latest of home appliances for his stores in Jeddah, Mecca Medina and Riyadh. He also supplies more than 250 retailers in the country

Pride of place is occupied by the Moulinex, Tout Inox, Ets Salvy, Ets and Tissot, (France), Pento Nett Greece, Fratelli Re Italy and Gunter Leiffheit, Germany. Since 1971 As-Said has been the leading distributor of Moulinex in the Middle East selling as much as SR53 million worth of the company's products in Saudi Arabia.

According to Sheikh Salem the country imports not less than SR600 million of household goods a year, excluding refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners and other large electrical products.

As-Said's sales soar during the pilgrimage season by as much as 20-25 per cent. "We sell a lot of goods to pilgrims who do not find



Sheikh Salem Baduraq

the same quality goods in many of their countries. If they did, the prices would be at least double ours," he said. (F.L.)



Display windows of As-Said Stores in downtown Jeddah

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At Al Amial:

One kitchen worth SR300,000

By Farouk Laqman

It may be difficult to believe that a local company can supply kitchens worth SR300,000 each, though the manager of Al Amial says his company can also furnish kitchens starting at SR5,000 and upwards of any specifications.

Al-Amial is a fairly new company in Saudi Arabia but has already cut a niche for itself in the kitchen business, television and home appliances by representing several leading German companies like ITT, Germany, Alno,

Bosch and Junkers. The company is also agent for several Italian companies which together with the Germans enable Al-Amial to offer a well-integrated home furnishing service.

Managing Director Midhet Al-Rayis said that his company could supply hotels, hospitals and compounds with a variety of best quality goods.

Though the company also went into contracting and metal works, it still views home appliances as its flagship and with branches in Jeddah, Riyadh and Al Khobar.

Other branches are planned for Abha, Medina and Mecca.

"We have distributors throughout the country," Midhet said who distinguishes the company by its prompt and expert after sales service. Since after sales service in the country is generally poor, Al-Amial has cashed in on the customers' need for a good repair and spare department for the things that he buys for his home. "We operate immediately within the range of Saudi television," Midhet said. "As soon as we get a call that something is wrong, we rush one of our vans and an engineer to fix it, perhaps on the spot if the damage is not too serious."

While Al Amial is not the biggest distributors of television sets it prides itself on being sellers of high quality ones. The sets are already supplied with the video text system which can be connected to a central computer for information from the stock exchange to air ticket reservations, and at no extra cost. The ITT sets, which have the system, cost as much as any ordinary set, the manager said.

Kitchens were a runaway success for Al Amial. In the last three years alone it sold and installed 5,000 in various parts of the country.

One of Alno's best kitchens is the metal handle Flemish oak. It is a rustic kitchen in country house style, crafted finish. Its frame is solid oak with Norman arches, double layer genuine oak veneer panel. A cornice on the cupboard doors and the decorative metal handles underline the comfortable atmosphere this kitchen creates.

Another one is the simulated oak kitchens. Distinctive in this range is the smooth natural looking simulated wood front, achieved by a new print process. It is relieved by a narrow, cross grained border. The simulated wood inset handles fit harmoniously into the doors and drawer fronts.

base coat of flat paint is applied. Then a couple of coats of glossy paint followed by a polyurethane covering make the piece attractive and durable.

Scraps of cloth cut and attached to lamp shades bring out a basic color scheme in a room as well as adding a unique decorative touch.

Ordinary cinderblock, which can be picked up almost anywhere, is an excellent building material inside the home. It can be painted and used as a base for building bookshelves, cabinets, tables and desks. Wood, which can be painted or varnished, serves as the shelving. The variety of designs is up to the individual's imagination.

Sitting room cushions and pillows can be made from fabric and foam rubber and decorated with designs cut from bed sheets or old clothes. The cloth can be colored with commercial dyes, or even tea, which is an effective dye and will hold up under washing.

Metal and plastic chain and macrame beads and cord are good products for constructing curtains for windows and doorways or to hang from the ceiling to make a room divider.

All the necessary materials to make and hang curtains are plentiful in local shops, although fabric is considerably more expensive here than in the western countries.

Decorative house plants can be purchased in local shops, some of which specialise in them. These too are relatively expensive. To cut costs, the top of a pineapple can be cut off about one-half inch from the top. Once the plant is rooted in sand it makes a hardy indoor or outdoor decoration.

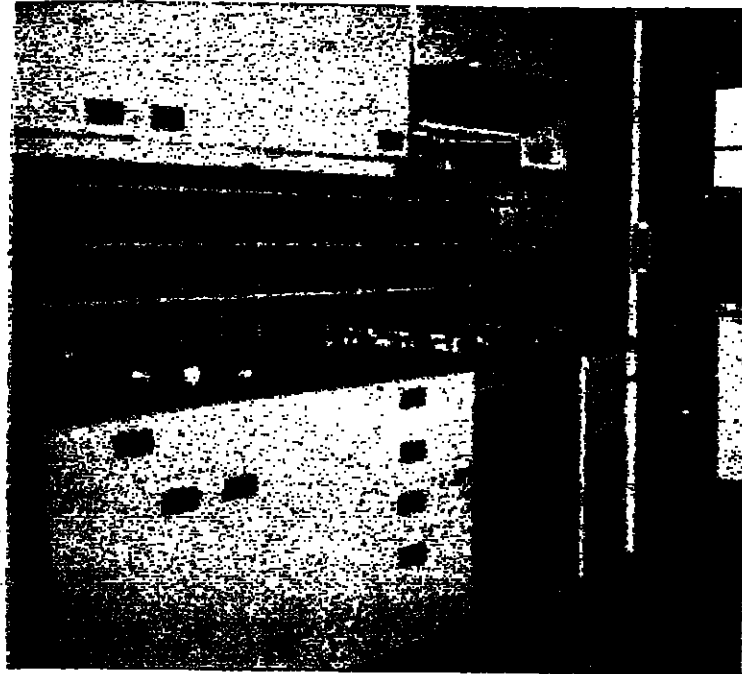
A more attractive plant, the sea out, can be picked in the wild. These tall, fluffy, beige plants are long-lasting and can even be colored by adding dye to the water in the holding container. This must be done immediately after the plant is cut however.

The tools for these do-it-yourself projects are sold locally also, from the basic hammer and screwdriver set to elaborate power saws and levels.

Guarantees on electrical equipment are not the rule and repair work is sometimes poor. But the individual who wants to try to repair his electrical appliances can buy the equipment he needs, including electrical wire, soldering guns, voltmeters and other test equipment.

Paint is plentiful in every color at local stores. And almost everything can be painted, such as the otherwise common-looking formica furniture.

After the surface is cleaned a



Accessories add comfort to housing

By George Windsor

One of the first questions of foreigners moving to Saudi Arabia is whether their new living quarters will be like those they left behind. The answer is yes, if they are willing to buy or make the things they want for their new homes.

Many of these expatriates will live in quarters furnished in western style by their employers. But besides basic furnishings housing here often lacks the color schemes and accessories which make them "comfortable."

Yet almost everything to fill this need can be found in the shopping areas in towns such as Al-Khobar and Dammam. Major furniture items, though expensive, are available too. One exception is home entertainment equipment like stereos and televisions, which cost about the same as in the U.S. and less than in Europe.

One of the most handy items is plastic "contact paper," which comes in a wide variety of designs and colors. This flexible, tough covering can be used over cabinets, sections of walls, trash cans and counters. Patterns are preferable to solid colors because air bubbles and lines between the sheet aren't as noticeable after the plastic is smoothed on.

Macrame cord and jute is another all-purpose product. Hangers for pots and plants can be macramed and then hung from the ceiling on hooks.

Shelf space is usually inadequate in company housing. So, in the same fashion, wicker baskets and trays can be tied, tied into the macrame framework, and hung. These practical, inexpensive shelves can be used in the kitchen and bathroom for functional purposes or in the sitting room for decorative uses.

In the bedroom inexpensive spreads can be made of bed sheets and pieces of fabric to complement the room's color scheme. The sheet is first dyed the desired color and then strips of material are sewn on for decoration and to give the spread a heavier body. Matching drapes can be made in the same way.

Paint is plentiful in every color at local stores. And almost everything can be painted, such as the otherwise common-looking formica furniture.

After the surface is cleaned a

A tribesman's

and rural areas, and for their design depend on the weavers memory rather than on any elaborate advanced plan of how the carpet is going to look.

In the cities, on the other hand, where artists and much more sophisticated weaving equipment is available, the favored designs—each carefully mapped out before weaving of a carpet commences—employ both straight and curved lines, often in elaborate scenes of birds, animals, hunting scenes, or scenes from history.

It is these weavers who have produced most of the master Persian carpets, and who will probably continue to do so.

But again, design is a personal matter, based on individual taste and the type of carpet to be acquired, and not something which can be easily undertaken in a newspaper article.

The best idea is to read a book on the subject before setting out on a carpet-buying expedition. Another idea is to take someone who knows a lot about Persian carpets along when shopping.

Even the question of whether a carpet's knots have been tied across four wrap strings instead of two often requires an expert to solve. And the type of dye used may not show up until after you've had a carpet fade when it is cleaned, transforming what had been a beautiful rug into one that is something less than that.

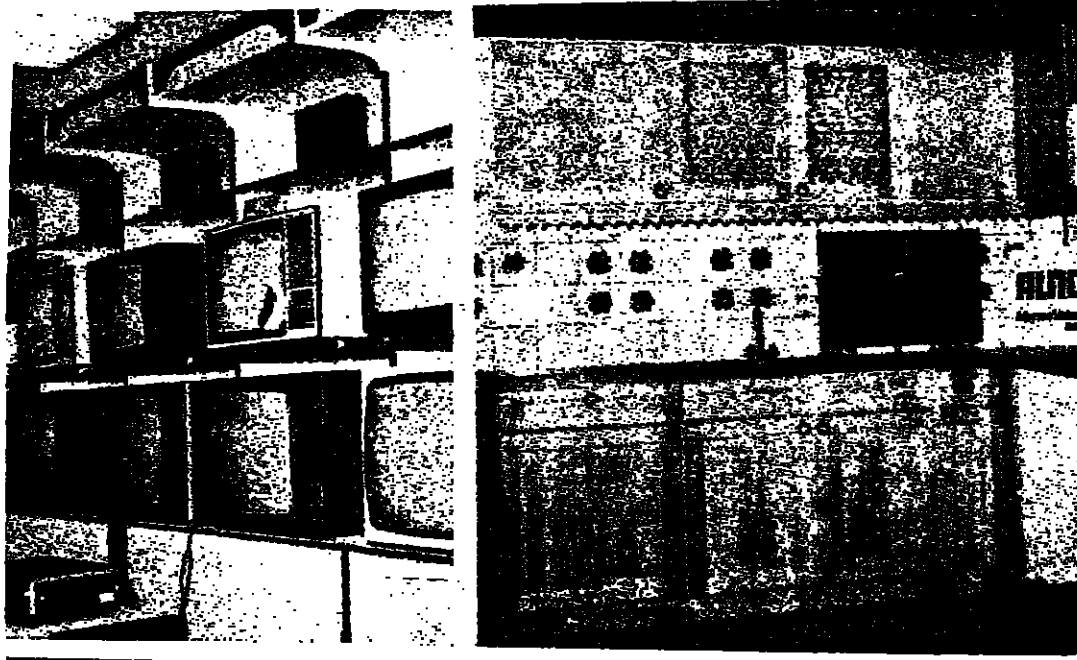
Fortunately, in the Middle East, there is no shortage of people who know a lot about Persian rugs, so finding a guide shouldn't prove all that hard. And it can spare a lot of pain later on.



Midhet Al Rayis, managing director of Al Amial.



Home appliances on display at Al Amial showroom in Jeddah



ITT television sets and Alno kitchen

Backyard pool keeps you cool

By Michael J. Hall

You don't need a weather man to know that Saudi Arabia is hot. And as that's the case, it also doesn't take much thinking to realize life here would be much more comfortable if you could plunge into a backyard pool when the mood strikes.

Helping realize that dream—in return for some cash—is the International Chemical Industries and Trading Co., which four months ago got into the swimming pool business and aims to operate in that field at a level high above any competition.

The link between the firm's unlikely name and its swimming pool product is, of course, the chemicals used to keep a pool clean and free of algae, fish and other unsightly pests.

Chemicals the company has, in abundance. But actually International Chemical Industries itself is a holding company for a group of Jeddah contracting and trading firms, and its activities range all across the commercial boards.

Its newest and latest venture, according to Swimming Pool Division General Manager Naseeruddin Ahmad Khan, is an attempt to build and maintain residential and government swimming pools to the highest of international standards.

"Every member of our swimming pool crew is a specialist we've brought in from Miami, Florida, and some of them have 25 or 30 years in the business," he said.

Building swimming pools in Saudi Arabia, admits Khan, isn't a new idea. But he says that previous ventures in the field have floundered on the rock of inexperience.

"The problem was that they'd build the pools, but they didn't know how to maintain them. Now we feel we have the expertise necessary to do a total pool job, including maintenance," he said.

International Chemical Industries offers complete pool service, he said. Not only will they build you a new pool from the ground up (or the ground down), but they'll also clean and maintain it—as often as once a day—and repair and maintain pools they haven't even built.

"Indoor pools, outdoor pools, pools on your roof, whatever. We have the expertise to do the job," Khan says.

If he sounds like a super salesman for his brand of swimming pools, that's because he is. His pride in his division's craftsmanship and abilities is almost infectious.

"Four months ago, when we began, we just concentrated on repair jobs. A lot of the pools we found were just water tanks, and some were very hard to rebuild. Some we found had been built so

ICIT builds and maintains backyard pools ideal for a plunge in uncomfortable climate

poorly they didn't even last a year," Khan said.

Building a swimming pool is, of necessity, a rather expensive venture. For a pool 10 feet by 20 feet Khan quoted an estimate of 100,000 riyals.

"But that's a misleading figure. The price all depends on the location of the pool, how difficult it is to get out construction machinery to the site, and the various options you order with the pool," he explained.

Those options include the kind of filters chosen, the size of the pool deck, and accessories like furniture and toys, all of which International Chemical Industries would be most happy to provide.

The largest pool the company has built so far was 8 by 15 meters.

The average size, Khan says, is 6 by 12 meters. "But we are prepared to build anything up to an olympic sized pool," he added.

"It is more costly to build and maintain a pool here because of the dust and other working conditions. Also because of the need to get specialists to do a good job," Khan said.

If there's a rush to build swimming pools, he said, the company will still be able to do the job. Its workforce has the capacity to build eight pools at any one time, and the company plans to double the workforce in the next few months.

All the company's pools, he said, are guaranteed, both in parts and workmanship.

Bahrawi markets new soft drinks

The drinks market in Saudi Arabia is enormous and many companies from several countries have sold a wide range of juices in recent years.

Bulmers of England investigated the market and found that consumers were looking for better drinks and, to try and improve the juices on sale, they mix soda with the juice. This gave a sparkle but diluted the product.

In conjunction with their distributors Bulmers decided to introduce a range of very high quality sparkling juices and developed four products specially made for the Middle East.

The range is called Bulmage and consists of three selected grape juices and one apple juice. Each one is unique and provides the consumer with a choice he has not been able to have until now.

Gold Bulmage is made from English Cider apples from Bulmers own orchards and pressed in their factory in the country of Hereford. It has a particularly crisp and refreshing taste, different from other apple juices.

White Bulmage is a light sparkling white grape juice made from Muscatel grapes which give an unusually pleasant taste.

Red Bulmage, made from Italian grapes is a full bodied red

sparkling grape juice. It is particularly suitable for serving with meats both hot and cold.

Rose Bulmage is very special. Rose colored, light, sparkling and slightly perfumed of rose it is just right as an aperitif, or a party drink. Made from French grapes, it is the first rose drink available in Saudi Arabia.

The launch has been extremely successful and many hotels, restaurants, supermarkets and shops have already taken the range and initial sales are very encouraging. It has already been used at a number of receptions with great success.

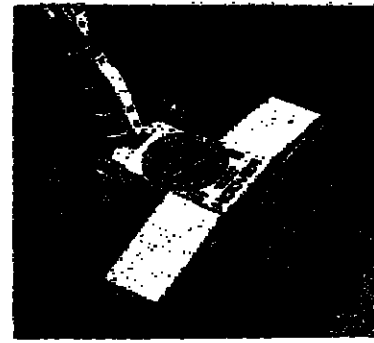
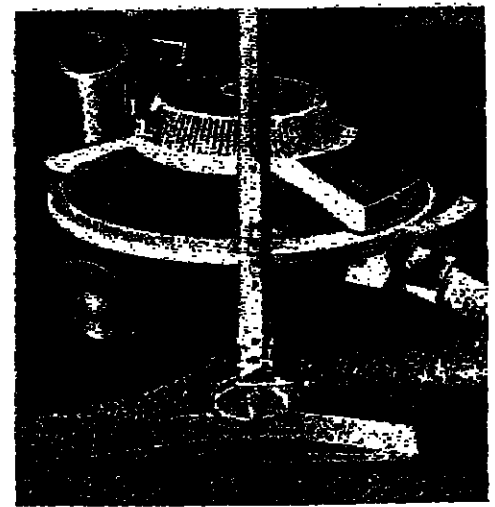
As one would expect the price is slightly higher than ordinary flat juices but represents very good value for money.

The company plans tastings at major outlets throughout the country.

John Morrill, international sales manager for Bulmers has been in Saudi Arabia with Bahrawi, their distributor, during launch programs in Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam and they have both confirmed that the development of the Bulmage Range represents something "entirely new and exciting" in the drinks market in Saudi Arabia.



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Sleep Comfort: Satisfied with sales

Passing under a royal blue awning, the shopper enters Sleep Comfort Al Hilal. Soft music plays; There are, suedes, silks, and velvets to touch while strolling through the dozen mini-living spaces in the open plan show-room. Desso geometric carpets

from Germany cushion the step; a group of hanging glass lamps from Italy form a giant mobile in one corner. A cleaning man wags a feather duster across a gleaming glass and chrome table. The customer might feel drowsy were it not for the visual excitement of the

environment...

Sleep Comfort had its beginning in Beirut, 1942. The enterprising Ayoub family of Lebanon brought the box spring to Lebanon. After a decade confined to the bedroom, in 1952, the company began to furnish the rest of the house.

Gradually it became one of the most successful of all Arab furniture companies.

Sleep Comfort now employs 1,033 men and women. The company exports the furniture made in its factory in Dora, on the outskirts of Beirut, to all the Arab countries and to West Germany as well.

In 1973 a branch was set up in Al Khobar. Since then Sleep Comfort has equipped in whole or in part many of the compounds in the Eastern Province: Tumpane, Northrop, General Enterprises Company, the University of Petroleum and Minerals. In Riyadh, drawing on their experience in outfitting the distinguished hotels of Beirut — the Phoenicia, St. Georges, and Holiday Inn — Sleep Comfort furnished the Al-Rajhi Hotel.

Roy Cremona, general manager of Sleep Comfort in Al-Khobar, says the company is "very satisfied" with its sales in the Kingdom. It plans to expand its operations by opening up branches in Riyadh and Jeddah.

Sleep Comfort continued production throughout the Lebanese civil war. One of their warehouses was burned, but thanks to special transport for their workers, work continued.

What began as a family business has remained one. A second generation of Ayoub cousins — Abdo, Marco, and Carlo Ayoub — have followed their fathers in the business. Although there are now many partners in the firm, most are Lebanese. Fully half of the furniture is made in Lebanon while the rest is imported from the USA, England, Spain, France, and Italy.

It takes seven days to truck a shipment from Lebanon. Thus a whole compound in the kingdom can be outfitted with Sleep Comfort Productions within a month of the request. Delivery of items made outside of Lebanon takes somewhat longer, usually two months.

Although much of the trade is in supplying large orders, the concerns of the individual buyer are not overlooked. If a customer wants to buy only one piece of a set, he may do so. He may also

have his choice of color and fabric for upholstered pieces.

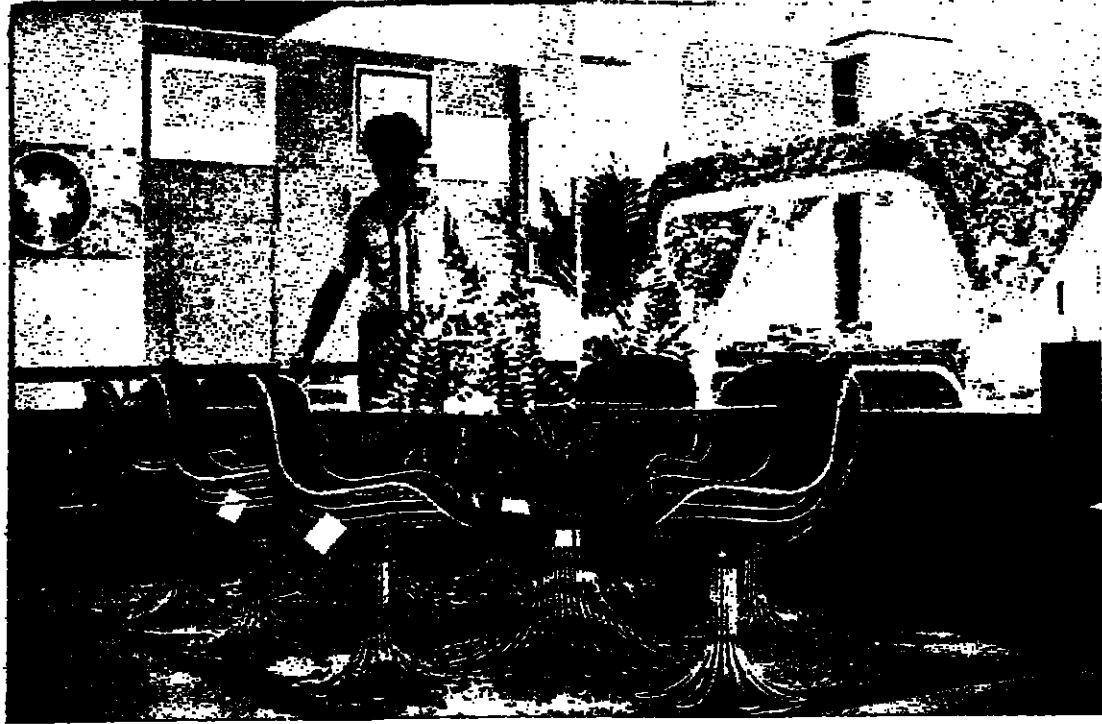
When Sleep Comfort first opened in Al Khobar, it concentrated on the most expensive items in the catalog. Now it offers goods at every price range. Living room suits vary from 4,500 to 19,000 SR; dining rooms from SR3,700 to 25,000; bedroom sets from SR2,000 to 16,000. At the lower price range are sofa-beds at SR300 and folding beach chairs at SR60. There are many small decorative items to lend individuality to a company-furnished home; cushions in a wide variety of colors and fabrics, Beardsley and Vogue prints on mirrors, artificial plants, small carpets, etc.

Fashion plays a strong role in the furniture industry. This season's "in" color is rosy brick. The latest material is natural gazelle skin. It is laminated to protect the skin and to create a glossy finish. Imported from Sweden, it is used as a veneer in a large octagonal table supported by a similarly shaped base, also covered in laminated gazelle skin. This mottled dappled surface creates a most unusual and beautiful table.

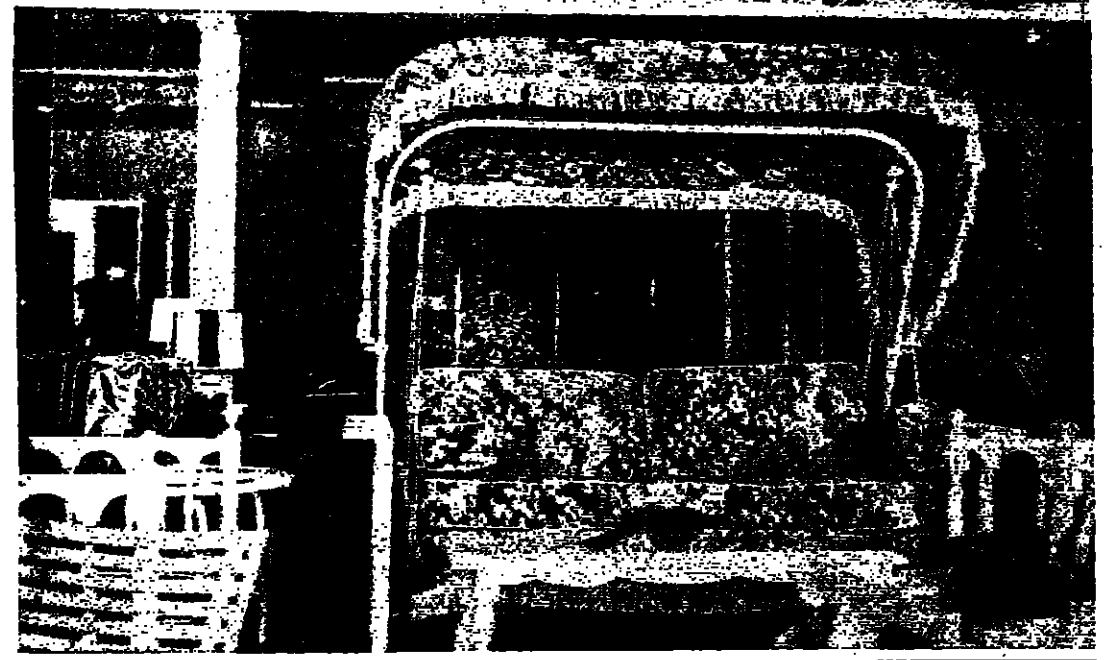
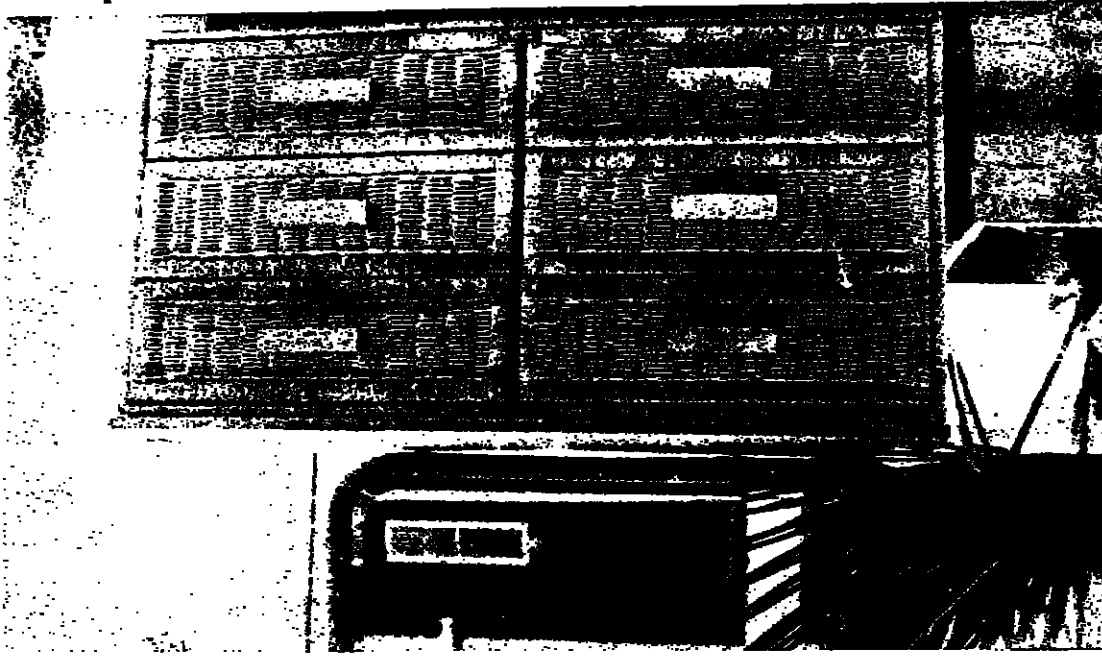
Arab traditions in furniture design influence the selection at Sleep Comfort. The Lebanese designer Nikki has created a living room set with a cane framework and cushions covered in the red, green, and white stripes one sees through the Levant. The accompanying coffee table is very low, and made of finely woven wicker. The ensemble has a light, cool, summery feel.

Many geometric patterns are used in the upholstered furniture at Sleep Comfort. Although these were first used extensively this decade by the prestigious British designer David Hicks, they have a long history in Middle Eastern home decoration in cushions and carpets.

"National groups," remarked Roy Cremona, "tend to have their own preferences in interior design. The Americans like big soft sofas in light colors for the living room, small dining rooms with round tables, and bedroom sets with box springs. The Saudis prefer bright colors for the living room, glass and chrome for the dining room table, and white and teak for the bedrooms."

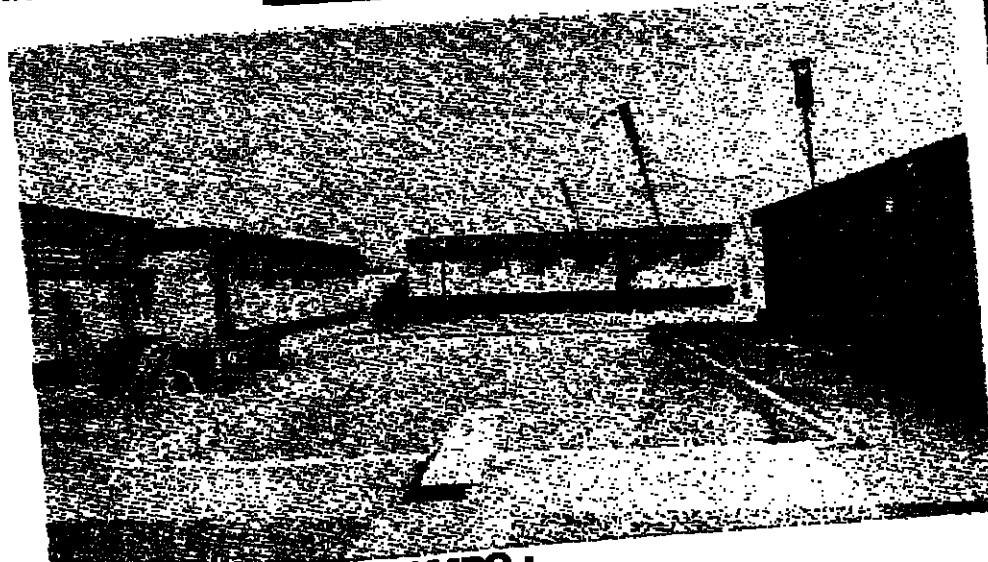


ABOVE: Doratura 24 carat gold-plated table with smoked glass 12mm thick. BELOW: Closets at Sleep Comfort



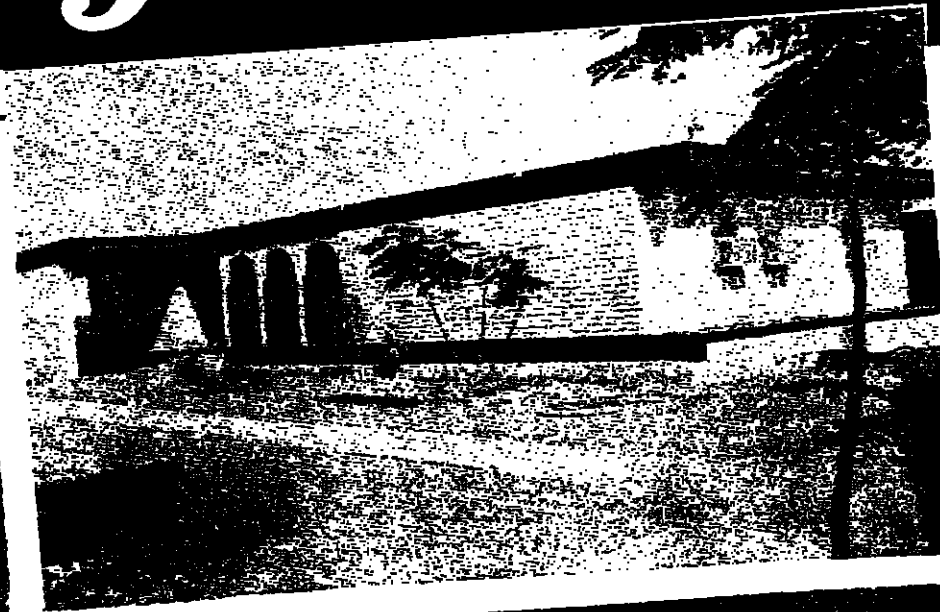
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4. FAMILY COMPOUND: The above scheme designed for American families prepared by David Preece Dip Arch ARIBA.

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مكتبة من الأرض

Khayyat spreads sanitary ware

By Farouk Laqman

Growing from a small shop in Bab Shareef, Jeddah, Al Khayyat for Trade & Refrigeration is now a multi-million dollar enterprise with branches in several Saudi cities.

The company claims credit for creating a revolution in sanitary ware which has made it the biggest dealer in the Arabian peninsula. Al Khayyat represents a score of international companies which can equip 5,000 bathrooms at a short notice, according to Abdullah Siraj Khayyat, one of the owners of the organization headquartered in Sharafiyah, Jeddah.

Among the agencies Khayyat represents are Twyford Bathrooms Ltd., U.K., Key Terrain Ltd., U.K., Royal Doulton, U.K., Royal Armaturen, West Germany, Equiptex, USA and many others, in Italy, Holland and Spain. It has branches in Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam, Mecca, Taif, and Yanbu. In 1973 the company had only three employees, today it boasts of 76 men of whom 50 are college graduates.

To catch up with the 1973 construction boom, the company heavily invested in warehouses, showrooms and recruited qualified personnel.

Bidding for large projects, helped by the company's varied and huge stock of construction material, was successful, and its turnover multiplied 25 times between 1973 and 1978, "Abdullah added.

Al Khayyat's major clients included King Faisal Specialist Hospital, Riyadh, Meridian Hotel and Dr. Suleiman Faqih Hospital, Jeddah, and the Yanbu Housing scheme which was supplied with bathrooms for its 600 housing units.

Al Khayyat is also capable of catering to small and individual customers. "We are big enough to bid for the biggest projects, yet able to supply one or two bathrooms as well," Abdullah said.

He said that they were the first to introduce the concept of the colored bathroom into Saudi Arabia — special decor that makes bathrooms more attractive as well as the use of the PVC pipes to replace the cast iron ones. "We have ceramic tiles for walls and floors, colored bathrooms and ingenious decor to make the bathroom one of the prettiest parts of the house, and at reasonable rates," he said.

Colored bathrooms need not be expensive, he added.

But Al Khayyat is not confined to bathrooms although it is his biggest single operation within this family-owned organization.

The company owns a large crushing plant which produces aggregate from zero millimeter to 32 millimeter, and fleet of trippers carries its product to customers. Al Khayyat is also a pioneer in ice making and has two factories in Mecca and in Jeddah whose combined production reaches 200 tons a day. In Jeddah the company has a terrazzo tile factory that is said to



VARIETY: Sanitary ware at Khayyat's Sharafiyah showroom, Jeddah

be the most advanced of its kind and its products fit in well with their sanitary ware business.

A new ice factory is being built in Jeddah with a capacity to produce 100 tons per day.

ASSYST has management services

By a Staff Reporter

ASSYST Software and Computer Services is the daughter company of RAET, a Dutch firm owned jointly by Ballast Nedam, ODEM, and Heideemaatschappij Beheer, one of the largest consultancy and software companies in Europe. Last year RAET's turnover exceeded 34 million guilders of which 75% was earned with clients other than the three owners.

In 1974, ASSYST started as an electronic data processing (EDP) center in El Khobar. At that time, ASSYST was with Ballast Nedam. In 1977, the company became independent.

Besides its office in El Khobar, which employs around 20 persons, ASSYST maintains a second office in Riyadh with a staff of

about 15. The El Khobar office, to which ASSYST recently moved, is located on the ground floor of the Kanoo Center in Abdul Aziz Street.

The Middle East operations of ASSYST are carried out in collaboration with the U.K. office of the company which provides consultancy and technical support.

The company undertakes consultancy and feasibility studies. It also provides facility management services for other EDP centers. ASSYST has already two clients for these. Systems development and programming services plus implementation are also available.

There are two IBM System 3 Model 10 computers at the disposal of the company in Saudi Arabia, one in El Khobar, the other in Riyadh. Plans to create

Remote Job Entry (RJE) facilities and to upgrade the company's hardware later this year have been made. Additional resources can



A special drawing by the Dutch artist V. Leersam for ASSYST brochure

be tapped in the U.K. and the Netherlands.

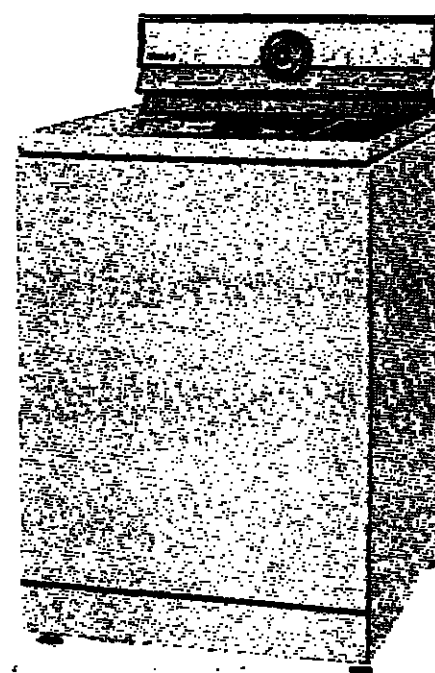
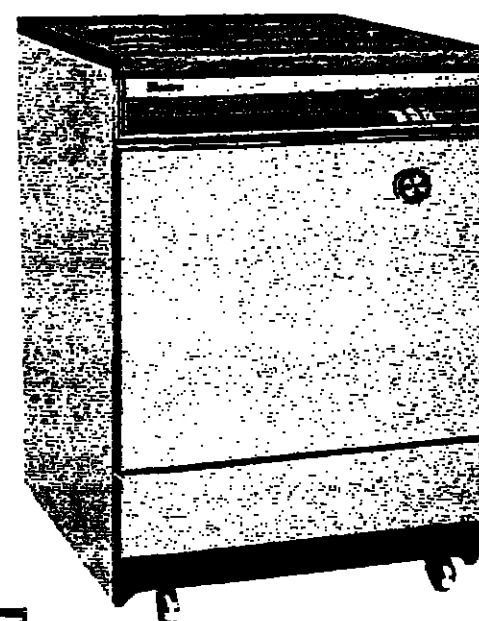
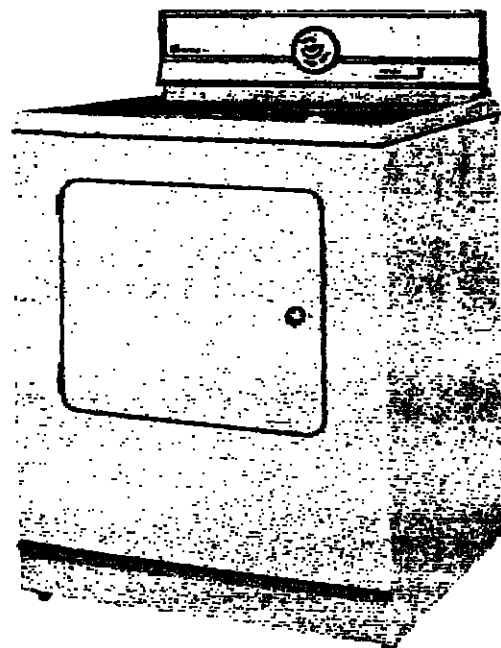
Among the computer services provided by ASSYST are the processing of commercial packages such as general ledger, inventory, and payroll, input/output services and raw machine time.

D. DeVries, general manager of ASSYST Saudi Arabia, feels that there is a growing demand for EDP services in the Middle East. He separates the potential market for such services into two groups: local and foreign companies permanently located in the Middle East and companies only temporarily located here. It is among the latter where computer services offered by firms like ASSYST are most vitally needed since many of the companies in the first group buy their own computers.

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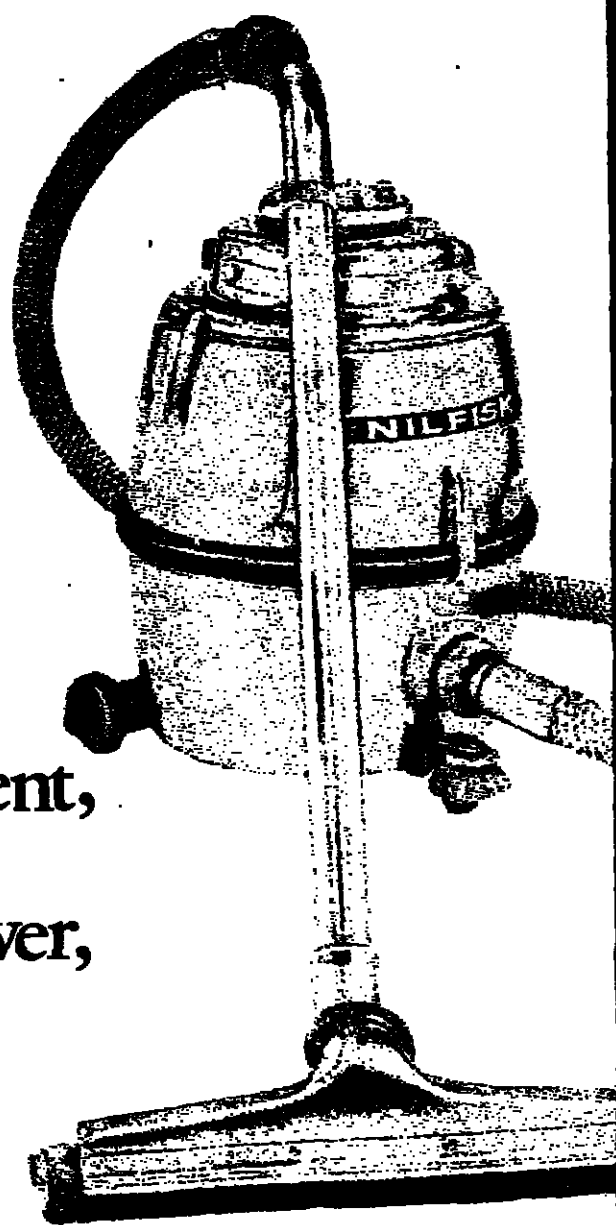
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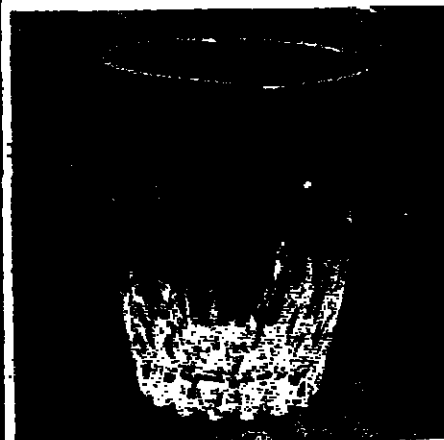
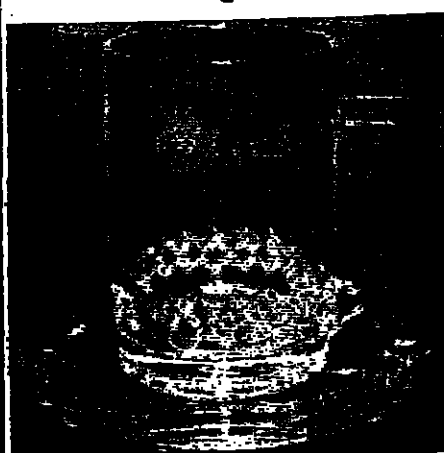


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Habitat decorates homes and palaces

By A Staff Reporter

Habitat is basically an interior design shop. The management, led by Ismail Ali Ismail, makes plans, color schemes and presents estimates of cost for customers free of charge. Once they are awarded the contract they go ahead with their plans. To do this, they have their own designers, upholstery specialists, painters and carpenters. But their services are available only for a complete job as demanded by a customer. In this way Habitat has decorated several houses and palaces in various Saudi cities as well as some palaces in Cairo.

Habitat, not to be confused with Habitat of the U.K. is a Saudi-owned business and has been in operation for 11 years. Apart from interior decoration and designing, Habitat is also a vast showroom of imported furniture and at reasonable rates. "Ours is distinguished by good quality, elegant design and inexpensive goods," Ismail said. This is because we have an enormous stock to furnish anything from one apartment to a compound of 50

houses at once. We, therefore, can afford to be inexpensive."

Saudi Arabian Parsons whose 50 villas were furnished by Habitat, Citibank, Mobiloil, Skidmore Owings and Merrill, are some of the company's major clients.

Habitat has a wide range of items and can adapt to a customer's budget at SR30,000 per flat, depending on his choice of goods. There are chairs whose prices begin at SR250 upto SR900. "At our shop one can buy any item he needs, and doesn't have to buy whole sets of furniture," Ismail said.

"Since we import in bulk we can afford to let the customer choose any item."

Tastes have also changed. People started traveling a lot, have seen furniture trends and when they return they demand similar items for their homes, Ismail said. The age of the standard, traditional furniture of one sofa and four chairs is gone, I think, he added. As more and more people are building their own villas they buy furniture specially made for them. So there are more imaginative, creative designs that suit the needs of a particular customer and the climatic conditions of Saudi Arabia. It is necessary to take the climate here into consideration. Because of the heat and humidity, the colors should be cool, fresh and light, also the furniture should not be warm looking wooden items. "The main point is that more and more people are able to afford furniture of their choice as designed and made by experts. With this has come the age of elegant design and beautiful furniture together with the decline of traditional methods of furnishing."

Habitat's best selling line is what Ismail calls the condominium, furniture for compounds of two to three bedroom dwellings. The average cost for furnishing such an apartment ranges from SR30,000 to SR40,000 of good, durable quality stuff. Some of the items used are made abroad specially for Habitat as requested by the management. For purposes of contracts, the workshop makes items specially designed for customers and built into the scheme.

(F.L.)

All office requirements at Al-Ghunaim

By Timothy Slesley

It is only a small shop, and walking past it you might easily not realize it is there. But Abdullah Al-Ghunaim Trading Establishment has been going strong in its dealing in office equipment since its foundation in 1975.

Situated in modest premises in Jeddah's Khaled Ibn Walid Street, next to the Atlas Hotel at the northern end, the shop has no window display of goods to catch the eye. Inside there are two sections, one a showroom with goods available arranged along one wall, and the other an office where orders are taken. Stocks are held on the premises.

All the fundamentals of office requirements are there: not only the photocopiers and the calculators a business needs, but also the everyday, less glamorous things like air mail envelopes at SR40 for 1,000, English-Arabic dictionaries (Al-Mawrid at SR64 each), or stamp pads at SR28 for a dozen.

The pride of the shop's wares seems to be the range of electrical machines made by Hermes Precisa International of Yverdon, Switzerland.

Of the typewriters there is the Hermes 705. Two interesting features are an individual touch regular that works on a slide rather than the normal switch and an impression control regulator that helps obtain up to 12 clear copies of what is being typed. Its design is sensible: several of the controls of the essential functions are grouped on the right of the carriage and a top cover plate reduces the noise of fast-moving type bars that is so annoying to anyone in the same room.

But possibly more grand is the Hermes 808, a golf-ball electric machine. It has maximum speed of 16 characters a second, and such labor and frustration-saving gadgets as an electric paper inserter and ejector, adjustable character spacing, an integral correction system that allows mistakes to be

corrected without the usual mess of liquid eraser, an impression control, automatic stopping of the machine at the line required on the paper and an optional decimal tabulator that lines up and automatically arranges columns of figures in the right order.

Further down the scale in typewriters, the Hermes Ambassador is manual or semi-electric, with an optional motor for simultaneous return of the carriage and line spacing, as well as the magical automatic corrector. The Hermes 44 is a manual machine, as is the smaller Hermes 3000/Media.

Hermes also makes a wide range of desk calculators which Abdullah Al-Ghunaim sells. The Hermes 512 can show 12 digits on its illuminated panel, with keys for percentages, multiplication, division, adding and subtracting, square roots, raising to a power and a recall or repeat system of every last entered figure or result. A memory system has a busy light and a switch for direct entry into

the memory.

Both the Hermes 3100-3200 and the Hermes 3400 offer the capability of printing out 12 digits plus a decimal point and two symbols, but the latter can give both an illuminated read-out and a paper printer on which minus figures appear in red.

The Hermes 2300/2400 has 14 digits plus a decimal point and two symbols, with the digits appearing in groups of three for accurate reading. It too will print and display on an illuminated panel that can be switched alternately. For Europeans, it has a tax function with a constant percentage value to work out value added tax.

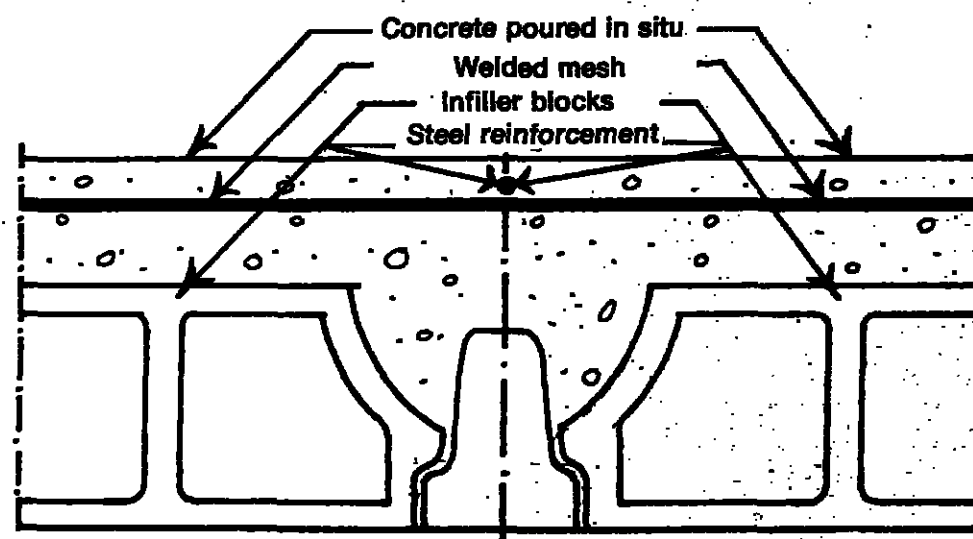
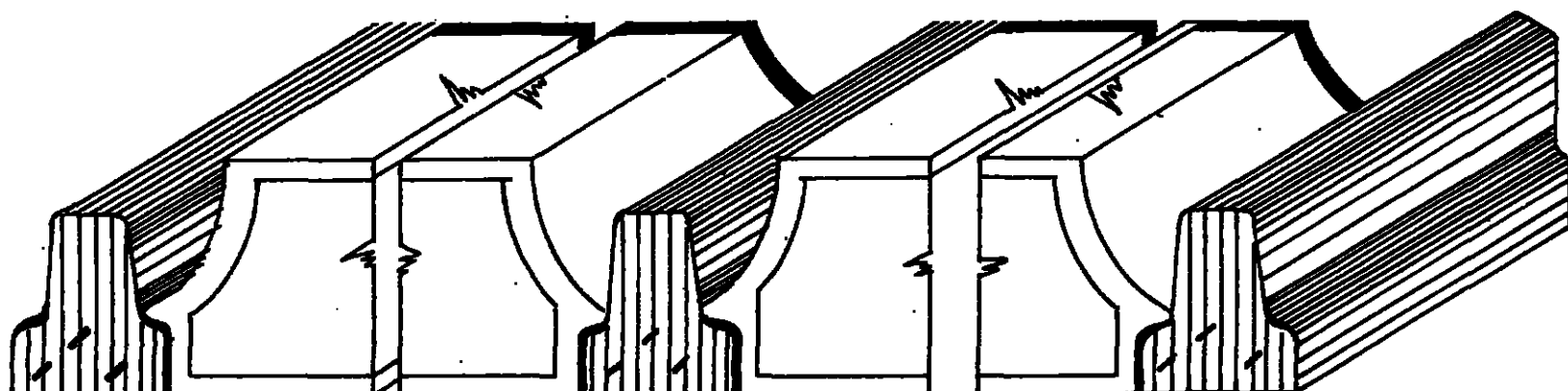
The shop is not expensive: SR7.50, for example, is not a lot for a ring binder, and neither is SR21 for 100 ball point pens. A discount of between three and five per cent is offered for bulk purchases, although individual single sales are more the rule.

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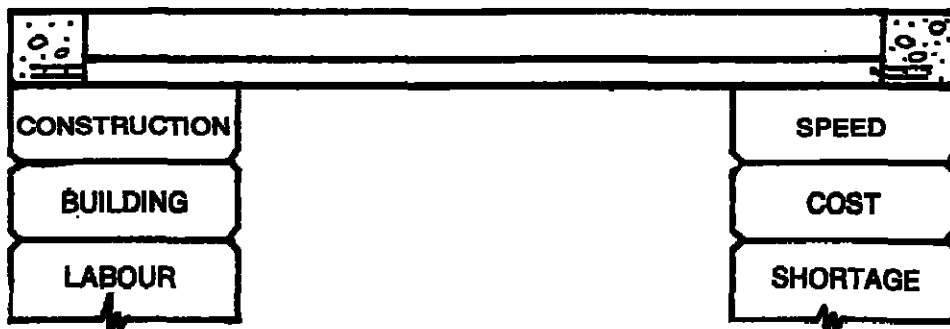


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Gunite Wall: New housing concept

By George Windser

Algosaibi-Opron Construction Company is offering a different construction concept in its attempt to sell high quality permanent housing. But thus far the process has not been successful commercially due to local market factors and the general construction decline.

The process, called "Gunite Wall," gives a solid five-inch wall with a crushing strength of over 5000 p.s.i., according to Wayne Selway, manager of the firm.

The company is a joint venture of Opron, a Canadian based construction company, and Badr Khalifa, Algosaibi, a Dammam businessman.

The venture began in June, 1977. After experimentation in Canada during 1977-78, Algosaibi-Opron decided to try the market in Saudi Arabia with the relatively expensive construction idea cost is listed at \$ 67 per square foot, which includes kitchen appliances, carpeting and air conditioning.

The Gunite Wall concept, which is now patent-pending, uses combinations of known materials in a different blend for wall construction.

Precut galvanized steel studs which are shipped to the site to form the skeletal structure. After they are attached to the base slab, one-half inch thick gypsum Sheetrock is attached to form the interior skin of the house.

This is followed by the spraying of one and one-half inches of urethane insulation, which bonds to the gypsum.

The next step is the application of wire mesh, to hold the spray concrete, Gunite, which is then applied to a thickness of three and one-half inches. Finally, the outer surface is painted.

In the interior, the gypsum is taped and filled and then finished with the material chosen by the customer.

The primary advantages of the process are strength and durability because of the high crushing strength. In contrast, the common cement block houses have only a 500-600 p.s.i. crushing strength, according to Selway. While the vast majority of permanent houses here are made of concrete block, they are generally of inferior quality, he said.

An alternative to the poorer quality of locally produced block for the general market is a better block which is made to Aramco specifications. However, Algosaibi-Opron found that material expensive and at times in short supply. When the company entered the market here in 1977, it decided to find other alternative building materials.

A process similar to Gunite

Wall had been used successfully in Iran ten years ago by a Swiss firm, so the concept wasn't completely new. The difference between the Iranian construction and Algosaibi-Opron's method is that the Swiss used a temporary plywood board as a surface to spray against while Opron uses the permanently fixed gypsum.

Although the company and product were ready in October 1978, the market here wasn't. There are three reasons, according to Selway, for the company's failure to build anything other than one model home with the new process.

First, the primary market was to be the service companies of Aramco. They had previously been guaranteed long term contracts and thus were interested in

quality permanent housing. When the status of these service companies was changed from Aramco-sponsored to independent Saudi-sponsored companies, Aramco had to tender bids for jobs. This eliminated part of the market in long term contracts, since the service organizations were deferring long term commitments.

The second problem is that Arab buyers have become more cost conscious and have opted for cheaper products.

Selway admits too that promotion of the company's product has lacked continuity, although it was good initially.

Yet Algosaibi-Opron personnel believe that their product's advantages outweigh its higher costs. The homes are better insulated, more durable in structure and appearance, and more quickly erected, Selway said.

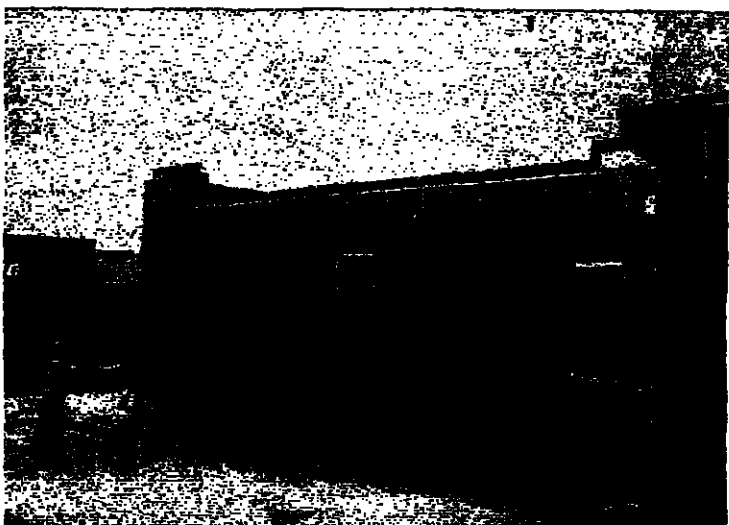
The first house of a 50-home compound project can be completed in ten weeks, roughly half the time for a concrete block house. The remainder can be completed at a rate of two to four a week thereafter.

Since the concrete block structure with a sprayed plaster finish will crack and erode in far less time than the Gunite Wall model, Selway said, the product is worth the cost.

After beginning last year with great hopes, the company has yet to build one home with Gunite Wall. Although Algosaibi-Opron has had some construction contracts (a flight simulator building, a private villa, and some office additions), the number of employees on the company compound has been cut from 150 to 15.

The cutback effects future operations only in that it will take the company four weeks to begin a project rather than one week.

Algosaibi-Opron is currently negotiating for further contracts, but for the moment the camp and its personnel are waiting.



ALGOSAIBI-OPRON: Worker spraying "Gunite" — Liquid concrete onto steel studs and Sheetrock gypsum, which had previously been sprayed with urethane (insulation material).

Rosewood & teak at Interdesign

By A. Staff Reporter

Interdesign furniture showroom, situated on the Airport Road in Jeddah is one of the prettiest showrooms displaying furniture items of taste and quality, mostly in rosewood and teak. Office furniture seems to be their specialty and there is a large variety to choose from, executive desks for top managers and offices for senior and junior staff, conference room sets and executive chairs in different designs.

Interdesign can supply entire office furniture in wood, comprising desks, office chairs, telephone tables and book shelves.

The showroom displays home and hotel furniture, sofa sets, center or side tables, beds, cupboards and addressing tables of an eye-catching appeal.

There is a special corner for children with a large variety of furniture.

The most attractive quality of

Interdesign is the sturdiness and beauty of displayed products.

Interdesign items, which attracted attention at the recent Cologne Exhibition in Germany, are made in Lebanon.

Interdesign Furniture is one of the divisions of Saudi Technical Services & Trading owned by Sheikh Hani Emam. STST has recently occupied its new office premises at the Abraj (Citibank) Building in Sharafiya. The new office furniture is all supplied by

Interdesign.

World famous Drexel Heritage Furnishings of Drexel, North Carolina USA, America's largest manufacturer for prestigious furniture, have appointed Saudi Technical Services & Trading as their distributors in the Kingdom.

A new Showroom will display Drexel Heritage Furnitures. This may be noted with interest that all the United States embassies throughout the world use Drexel Heritage Furniture.

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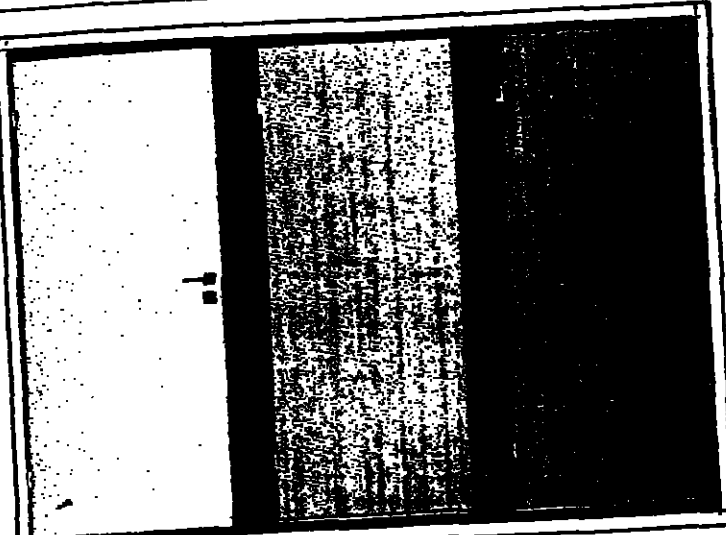
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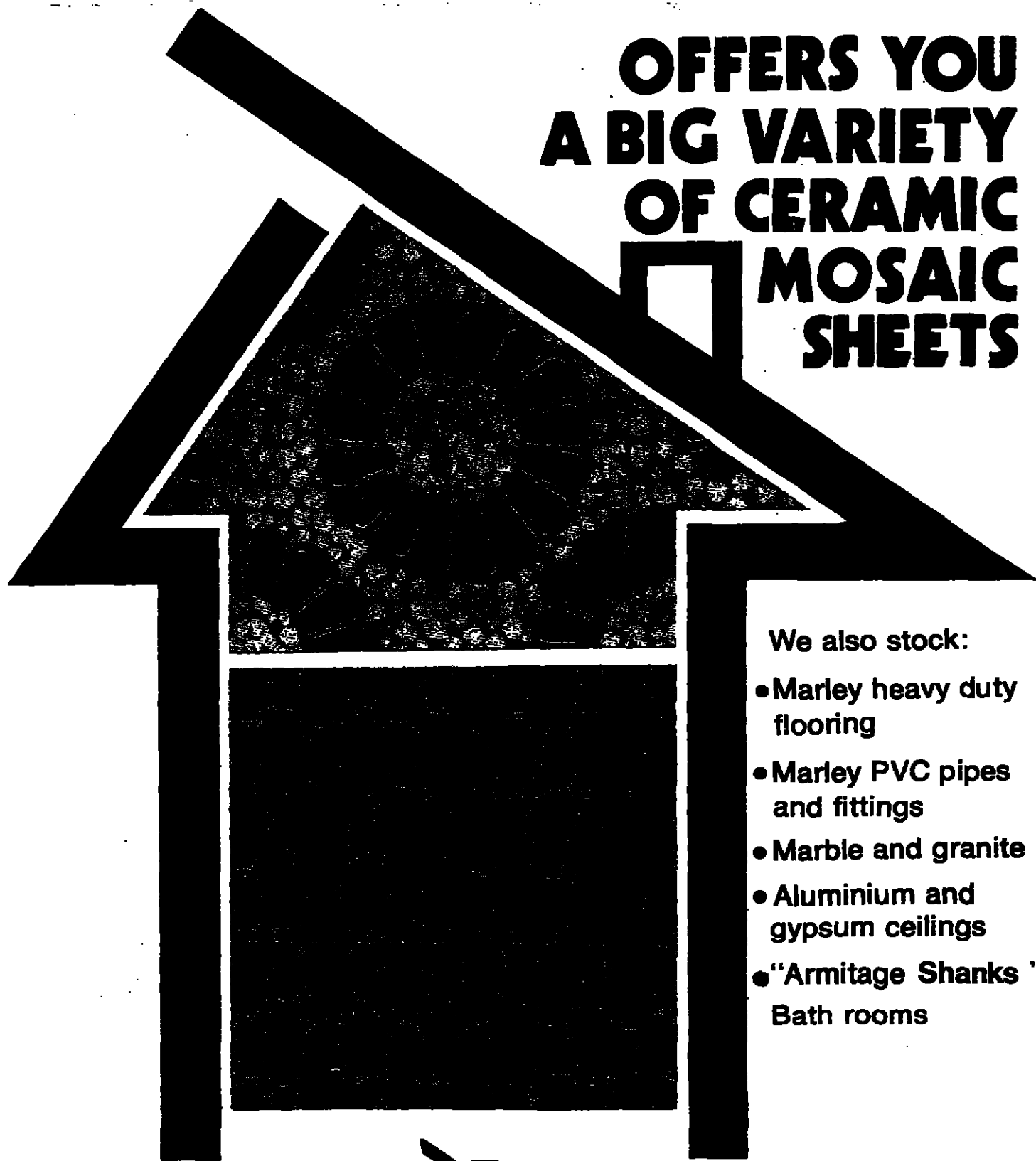


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Variety of style at Almutlaq Co.

By A Staff Reporter

Today Almutlaq Furniture Company is part of several holdings of Almutlaq Brothers Company, but home furniture in all price ranges has been a main activity in the organization for 26 years.

With six showrooms in Saudi Arabia, two in Jeddah, two in Al-Khobar, one in Riyadh, one in Dammam, and six more scheduled to open in 1979-80, the stores are among the major furniture shopping places in the Kingdom.

Prices vary to appeal to customers in different income brackets, according to Na'aman Hantouli, general manager of Almutlaq Brothers.

"We sell to all kinds of people," Hantouli said. "We can furnish a home from anywhere between SR 15,000 and SR 100,000. Economy and luxury furniture are offered at the same time to meet the customer's taste and budget."

At the Al-Khobar showroom, bedroom sets, for example, range from SR 1200 to SR 36,500.

The least expensive is the "Spacemaker," which was introduced there last year. It is a do-it-yourself set produced to appeal to those on a limited budget: the customer can save around 50 per cent of the normal price. A "cash and carry" proposition, the buyer purchases the disassembled furniture in the original shipping cartons, takes it home, and assembles it himself.

The "Spacemaker" brings in a marginal profit for the company, but it carries the same one year guarantee as all of the company's merchandise.

The more elaborate items in Al-Khobar include a SR 28,250 bedroom set made and designed in Italy. Besides the normal pieces, it includes built-in stereo.

Another luxury item is a traditional looking 12-seat dining room set, which sells for SR 36,500.

In addition, some avant-garde products sit on the showroom floor alongside the traditional ones, a bedroom set for a teenager, features a bed with a frame designed as a boat. This unit is made by Gautier, in France, and sells for SR 6,800.

Included in the prices is the convenience of having the sets transported to the customer's home and assembled.

Furniture materials vary also. Standard veneer wood, chrome, steel, glass and other woods in several styles are available.

Each branch in the Kingdom has its own workshop and personnel to cover the "after sales" needs such as transportation, installation, and repair.

Almutlaq Furniture Company's clientele includes government departments and commercial establishments, such as hotels, as well as private homes.

With over 7,000 square meters of showroom space in the six existing stores, there is a variety of styles. The Jeddah and Riyadh stores' showrooms are large enough to hold up to 50 bedroom sets, 50 sitting room sets, and 30 dining room sets, besides kitchen and entrance sets and carpets. The variety of ultra-luxurious merchandise is also larger in these two cities.

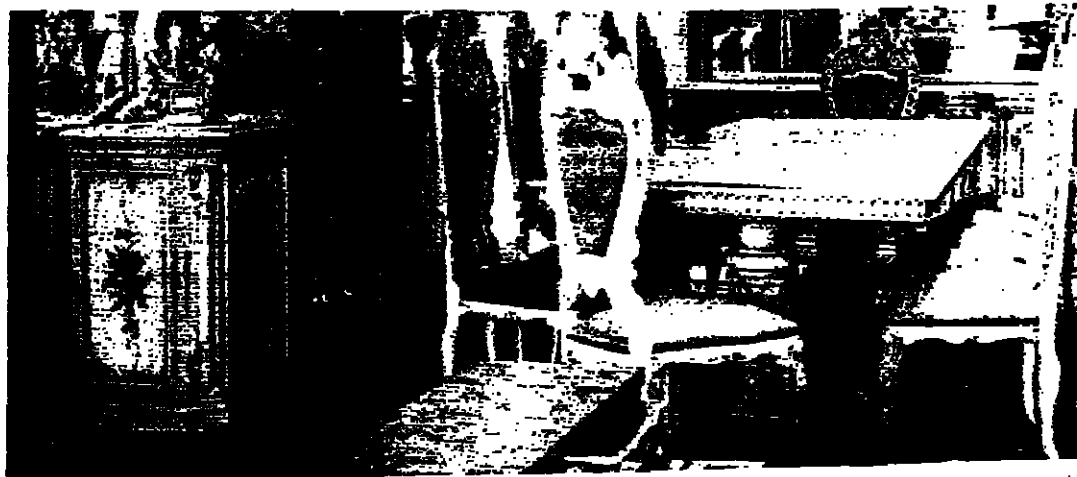
Over 100 factories scattered worldwide through the Far East, Europe, and the U.S. supply the Almutlaq company. At present, however, almost 90 per cent of the merchandise in the Al-Khobar showroom is from Italy, according to a company employee.

"We order in volume, which gives us good prices," Hantouli said. "We can sell some furniture more cheaply than European retailers."

Almutlaq Brothers began in 1947 as a small organization selling building materials. Starting with a capital of SR 30,000, less than some of their products sell for now, the two brothers, Abdulmuhsin and Mutlaq, built the company. In 1953 they expanded into the furniture business.

Today furniture and contracting are the main activities of the company, which has since added two more of the brothers, Hamad and Sulaiman, and has diversified further.

Other areas of enterprise besides furniture within the Almutlaq Brothers holding company include real estate, design and decorating, oil industry services, building construction, and general contracting and engineering services. (G.W.)



Dining room and bedrooms at Almutlaq

Interest shown in Swedish furniture

By Timothy Skaley

Where better to sell office equipment than in an office? The Swedish Trade Commissioner's Office in Jeddah does just that. It is entirely furnished by Swedish manufacturers of desks, tables, chairs, cabinets and so on.

Each of the villa's 11 rooms has been fitted out by Swedish manufacturers, with a notice on the frame of each door telling the visitor who made what inside.

The idea is that visiting Saudi businessmen and Swedish businessmen living in the Kingdom should be attracted by some particular product that catches the eye. The office has only been open since February, but officials report a degree of interest shown by visitors. The 23 firms represented are almost all without local representation, but the office will contact them to put them in touch with anyone interested.

As one might expect with Swedish design, the furniture helps a

light, open and airy atmosphere to the office — even a part of a room with a square mahogany table that can seat eight, by Inform Sweden AB of Halmstad, looks unstuffy in its formality.

There is, as one might again expect, a good deal of wood used. It tends to give a charm to what could otherwise be the austere surroundings of an office. Beech and mahogany predominate, with laminated finishes that somehow suggest efficiency.

The colors are inclined to the bright but unobtrusive, particularly in coverings to chairs that mainly have steel tubular frames. Even the potted plants are available from the Swedish manufacturer.

One of the biggest Swedish manufacturers, Edsbyverken, is represented at the office. They concentrate on providing a complete range of furniture, from storage systems to screen partitions. One of the company's lines, Allround, might be particularly

suited to expanding businesses.

It works on a modular system, with single units of shelving, for example, capable of being added to as the need arises. All the pieces in the range have clean, simple looks, with such nice touches as rounded legs and edges to tables. The furniture itself is a combination of steel frames and oak, birch and beech, the surfaces treated both with priming color and twice with two-component color.

The system is agreeably flexible: all work-tables have units to attach lamps or mail-boxes. It is assembled by the purchaser, and part of the flexibility is that tables and chairs are of adjustable height and a variety of drawer units are available.

At the other end of the scale in size of manufacturer is Swedese Mobler AB of Vaggeryd. That company depends on the work of one designer, Yngve Ekstrom. He works in stark, simple and tough-looking designs, with his chairs and tables seeming with their light

colored wooden frames distinctively Scandinavian. His work is represented by a sofa in one of the offices that seems comfortable but not soporific.

The Profil Team is represented by desks, tables and chairs. Their desks and working tables have fiberglass tops available in white, yellow, orange, green and brown, with frames of plastic coated steel tubes in the same colors. For smaller surfaces, there is a round trumpet-shaped table that could seat four with elbow-room, adjustable from 50 centimeters to 72 in height.

Tierp Mobler makes a range of furniture, again based on wood tops surmounting steel frames for tables and swivel-chairs and wood-frames for armchairs. But its most attractive product is probably a series of cabinets that can be arranged to provide bookshelving, filing trays, an extensible suspended fitting for filing A4 papers, and a lockable section for personal things. Like the Profil

teams designs, it can all be assembled by the purchaser, and the effect is of a pleasing, light solidity.

For the more security-conscious company there is a safe displayed made by A.B. Vardekydd. It is Sweden's oldest firm for security products, founded in 1857, and now has 120 employees and a factory building scheme on hand that will treble its output. In 1973 the company was bought by John Tann Security Ltd. of England, one of the world's largest security companies.

The smallest safe Vardekydd makes is certified by the Swedish Institute for Material Testing for one hour resistance to fire, and the more expensive models can go up to four hours in a blaze. One has the choice of locking by key or by combination. The firm also provides security cupboards, made of four millimeter steel plates. The products are tested by the Swedish State Police Board.

One company whose products are on show at the office, Hoganas Mobler, concentrates on chairs. It makes Ergo, a range of typing chairs based on aluminium and steel tubing adjustable to suit the typist. It also offers office chairs, both those that swivel and those that don't, in basic colors with modern designs.

The office also displays some of the products of L.M. Ericsson, the Swedish telecommunications company carrying out the \$3 billion telephone extension project in the Kingdom with Bell Canada and Philips. For the businessman the firm offers telephones, intercoms, and such gadgets as an automatic recall facility: if the number you are calling is busy you will automatically be called back when it is free.

The lighting in the Trade Commissioner's Office is done by Hans-Agne Jakobsson AB, offering a range that goes from modern chandeliers to swivel wall lighting.

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